The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

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Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 20.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.

Attorney-General SPEED, who returned from the West last week had a lengthy interview with the President on Friday last relative to the trial of JEFF. DAVIS and the indictment found by the Grand Jury at Norfolk. Mr. SPEED gave his opinion as to the legal character of the indictment, which opinion I am not authorized to state. The President imparted to the Attorney-General the substance of the views of Chief-Justice CHASE about the propriety of holding Court in Richmond. The position of Judge CHASE I have given you in a former dispatch. His fears were that there was doubt among the military officers in Virginia as to the effect of the Peace Proclamation, and whether or not martial law is abrogated. While these doubts exist Judge CHASE is not willing to preside in a United States Court in Virginia. If the Chief Justice shall hesitate, or entertain such fears when the next term of the United States Circuit Court is about to convene, the President will issue an order expressly declaring that the civil law is supreme in all matters in which the Civil Courts have jurisdiction. It is reported that the Attorney-General has no confidence in the indictment found against DAVIS under the supervision of Judge UNDERWOOD, but it is proper to state that the report does not come from the best authority.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

There is scarcely a doubt that the Sent will adopt the Reconstruction Committee's proposed amendment to the Constitution, already passed in the House, striking out, however, the third section, disfranchising certain classes until 1870. Such is the very general opinion expressed by Senators of the radical persuasion.

A POLITICAL MEETING AT WESTMINSTER, MD.

A mass meeting of the friends of the President was held yesterday at Westminster, Carroll County, Md. Gen. ROUSSEAU, Senator HENDRICKS and MONTGOMERY BLAIR were among the speakers. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the President's policy, and denouncing Congress for its revolutionary acts.

HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL'S SPEECH AT HAMILTON.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Minister to the Republic of Mexico, arrived here this morning. The speech of Mr. CAMPBELL at Hamilton, Ohio, and the character of the audience has been misrepresented. The serenade was a compliment from his neighbors of all parties, principally of returned Union officers, and soldiers and citizens of the Union Party, so far from abusing radical Senators, he expressly acknowledged his gratitude to the President and Senate for the confidence reposed in him, and declared that he cherished a high personal regard for most of the Radicals. After discussing the unfriendly course of England and France during the rebellion, and our duties to the struggling Republic of Mexico, he spoke of our own want of domestic harmony as a reason why the question of war with any of the great Powers required the gravest consideration He defined the conflict between the President and Congress, and without indulging in any harsh remarks in regard to Congress, argued that the President was consistent and right, steadfastly the principles of the Union Party and the policy inaugurated by Mr. LINCOLN. He contended sympathy for sister republics was of little consequence if the people tamely submitted to the measures of Congress such as the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Civil Rights Bill, &c., which tended to absorb the reserved powers of the States in the Federal head, thus destroying the republican feature of our system, and establishing a monarchy, &c. The exposition of the misrepresentations of the radicals have appeared in the Cincinnati *Commercial* over the signatures of Gen. VANDERVERE and other officers of the Union army who were present.

CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Some time ago the House of Representatives called upon the heads of the several Departments, for information respecting the clerks and others therein employed. The responses thus far received show that the number employed in the Attorney-General's office is seven, none of whom were in the Union army; in the Navy Department sixty-seven—twenty of them served in the army or navy during the late war. Of the 630 in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the several bureaus connected with that Department, 186 were in the Union army. The Postmaster-General states there are in his Department 160 males and 39 females. Of the former 39 have served in the Union army. All, he says, have taken the test oaths without alteration or explanation. In the State Department there are 41, of whom 11 served in the Union army. The total exhibits a total of 944 clerks, of whom 256 mainly served in the Union army and a few in the navy. The Postmaster-General and the Secretaries say that none of these employes have served in the Confederate service. The War and Treasury Departments have not yet responded to the resolution of the House.

CLERKS DISCHARGED.

About fifty clerks were discharged yesterday from the Treasury Department—grounds, incompetency and neglect of duty. Their places will be supplied by disabled soldiers from the large list of applicants already on file in the Department. This should not, however, be considered as an encouragement for additional applications for position, inasmuch as there are already several hundred petitions on file which will have precedence should other vacancies be made.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

A delegation representing the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, Mo., has arrived here for the purpose of presenting the views of the people of Missouri relative to the kind of bridges that should be erected across the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. They urge the erection of bridges higher than those contemplated in the bills now before Congress, and they ask that draws shall not be permitted.

MUSTERING OUT AT CHARLESTON.

Your special correspondent at Charleston telegraphs that Gen. DENVERS, commanding in that city, has received orders to muster out all white volunteers in that department, among them the Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth Maine, the Fifth Ohio, and the Thirtieth Massachusetts.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

JOSEPH A. PORTER, Deputy Collector of Camden. N. J., was ordered to be removed by the President for good cause. SHARP, the Collector of that district, refuses to obey the order, and PORTER still holds office.

Interesting Statistics from the Report of the Provost-Marshal-General.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 19, 1866.

I have collected some interesting facts yet wrapt up in the red tape of the War Office. I give the totals of the different States, paid into the United States Treasury as commutation money during the war. According to the table, the great State of Illinois paid the least, while that of Pennsylvania paid the largest sum—the difference being $8,618,400! It is difficult to account for this vast difference on any hypothesis which will apply alike to all sections.

The following amounts were paid by the people of the different States for commutation during the war:

Maine	$610,200	Maryland	$1,131,900
New-Hampshire	288,500	Distr't Columbia	96,900
Vermont	593,400	Kentucky	997,530
Massachusetts	1,610,400	Ohio	1,978,887
Rhode Island	141,300	Illinois	15,900
Connecticut	457,200	Indiana	235,500
New-York	5,485,799	Michigan	614,700
New-Jersey	1,265,700	Wisconsin	1,533,600
Pennsylvania	8,634,300	Iowa	22,500
Delaware	416,100	Minnesota	316,800
Total			$26,366,316

This sum was collected by the Provost-Marshal's Bureau at an expense of less than seven-tenths of one per cent., and without the loss of a dollar through neglect, accident, fraud or otherwise. It has been disposed of as follows:

Disbursed on account of enrollment, draft, substitutes, &c.	$16,976,211
Balance in United States Treasury	9,390,105

Certainly it would be impossible to indite an epistle without a reference to the "darkey," so I give herewith some facts respecting colored troops.

The recruitment of men of color, by draft and substitution, was exclusively under the control of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau; but their recruitment as volunteers was mainly under the "Bureau for Colored Troops," especially established for that purpose. To present together the entire results of these operations, which, however, were produced in the main by the action of the Bureau for Colored Troops, the following extract is made from the report of the Chief of that Bureau:

On the 15th of July, 1865, the date on which the last organization of colored troops was mustered in, there were in the service of the United States 120 regiments of infantry, 12 of heavy artillery, 10 companies of light artillery, and 7 regiments of cavalry—in all as follows:

Infantry	98,938
Heavy Artillery	15,662
Light Artillery	1,311
Cavalry	7,245
Total	123,156

The foregoing is the largest number of colored troops in service at one time during the war. The entire number of troops commissioned and enlisted in this branch of the service during the war is 186,017, divided as follows among the States:

Maine	104	Mississippi	17,869
New-Hampshire	125	Louisiana	24,052
Vermont	120	Arkansas	5,526
Rhode Island	1,837	Tennessee	20,133
Massachusetts	3,966	Kentucky	23,703
Connecticut	1,764	Michigan	1,387
New-York	4,125	Ohio	5,092
New-Jersey	1,185	Indiana	1,597
Pennsylvania	8,612	Illinois	1,811
Delaware	954	Missouri	8,344
Maryland	8,718	Minnesota	104
Dist. of Columbia	3,269	Iowa	440
Virginia	5,723	Wisconsin	155
North Carolina	5,035	Kansas	2,080
West Virginia	196	Texas	47
South Carolina	5,462	Colorado Territory	95
Georgia	3,486	At large	733
Florida	1,044	Not accounted for	5,083
Alabama	4,969	Officers	7,122
Total			186,017

The report of the Provost-Marshal-General, soon to be issued from the Government Printing Office, will contain much interesting and valuable statistics.

J. Q. T.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

Good Feeling Toward the Freedmen in Georgia—Ordination of Three Colored Ministers at Macon—Very Interesting Ceremonies—Stagnation of Business—The Proposed Tax on Cotton—The Test Oath for Lawyers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Monday, May 14, 1866.

I was present yesterday at a most interesting and impressive ceremony, which deserves especial notice as illustrative of the feeling of the white for the black race, and of the sincere desire of the former to promote as far as possible the temporal and spiritual welfare of the hitherto dependent bondsmen.

The occasion was the ordination by the Presbytery of three colored men as Presbyterian ministers, to take pastoral charge of exclusively colored congregations who had petitioned for separate organization under their own minister and government.

The cordial and prompt manner in which their request was granted; the earnest interest manifested by the clergymen and laymen on whom the executive duty devolved; the intelligence and theological knowledge of the candidates for ordination, as displayed in their discourses delivered as a test of their qualifications; the order and becoming demeanor of the large assemblage of colored people who came to witness the ceremony, and the charges of the Presbyterian clergymen appointed to address the new pastors of their flock, were all very gratifying, and afforded cheering promise of the future relations of the two races, if left to themselves.

One of the candidates for orders was a negro man named ROBERT, born a slave in the family of Hon. HOWELL COBB, and although nominally an involuntary servant, in fact as free all his life as he is now, having early learned the trade of a wheelwright and carriage-maker, and for many years one of the best and most skillful of his trade in this city, protected and encouraged by his late master on all occasions. Among the most interesting features of the proceedings were the presence of Gov. COBB, who, after the ceremony was the first to take ROBERT by the hand and congratulate him on his elevation, and the evident gratification which the new minister felt and expressed at the presence and good will of his former owner. The two other colored ministers were men of like standing and character, and have for some years been preachers or exhorters, but unqualified to administer the communion, solemnize matrimony, or perform the other functions of an ordained clergyman. Numbers of gentlemen of position and influence were present, and one of the presbytery, an eminent lawyer, advanced in life and in very feeble health, traveled over a hundred miles across the country in his buggy to take part in the ordination.

These are the true signs of the times. These are the real indications of the feelings of the two races for each other. No Civil Rights Bill required this action; no political advantage could have been derived from it; no compulsory process could have enforced it; no Freedman's Bureau had anything to do with it; and there cannot be a more positive proof of the confidence of the colored people in the justice and good will of the whites, and of the readiness of the latter to help and encourage the colored people to improve their condition.

Since the removal of the colored troops the peace and good order of this bustling little city have been undisturbed. The garrison is now composed of United States regulars, under command of Capt. COCHRAN, and a more peaceable, orderly, inoffensive body of men cannot be found. Except walking about as citizens and only recognizable by their blue jackets and brass buttons, their presence would not be known. Capt. COCHRAN, commanding the post, has won the respect and confidence of the whole people by his firm and impartial discharge of his duty, and by the manifestation of his purpose not to give offence to any by undue exercise of arbitrary power, insulting assertion of authority, or the many uncalled-for acts of oppressive and humiliating hardship which everybody says marked the course of his immediate predecessor in office. Non-intervention and non-interference by Federal officers, in matters relating to white people and freedmen, except to prevent wrong or do justice not otherwise obtainable, are certainly the true policy of all who faithfully desire harmony, and the mutual benefit of both races. It is a fact plainly observable by any one who tries to see the truth, that the further you go from Bureaus and agents and the military posts, the more industrious, happy, thriving, and contented do you find the colored people. In towns whose "headquarters" are as thick as groceries, you find contention, crime, vagrancy, idleness, and the bad feeling which such a state of things naturally engenders, except in the rare instances where men are entrusted with office who discharge the duties with prudence and kind feeling, like the commanding officer here.

The same stagnation in business which exists in other towns in the State is to be found here—the same indisposition to engage in any enterprise involving any risk, so long as the future of the country continues so dark and uncertain. I find that the knowing ones in cotton have modified their expectations of the coming crop since my last visit, and as this is the central point of the cotton region of the State, their opinion is entitled to great weight. I have conversed with the leading brokers and warehousemen, as well as several planters who are here for a day or two, and all agree that Mr. STEPHENS' estimate of 3,000,000 bales can certainly be divided by two, and some deduction made from even that amount.

The proposed tax of five cents a pound on cotton for home consumption is denounced with a good deal of acrimony, and the old moot question as to whether the producer or the consumer pays the tax, settled positively against the producer.

The boon of the drawback on manufactured cotton goods sent abroad is regarded as entirely delusive so far as this part of the country is concerned. People seem to see very plainly how the Massachusetts manufacturer will receive complete protection however severely the increased price of cotton goods will affect the wearers of such articles; but as there are scarcely any manufacturers here, and little present likelihood of such a class coming into existence here, nothing is seen but an onerous tax on the staple production of the country, forcing the exportation of all goods made of cotton to enable the manufacturer to get the draw back, and consequently compelling the consumer to pay the heavy import duties on every yard of cloth (made of his own cotton) which he needs for his use or that of his family. The Government revenue and the manufacturer's pocket are fully protected, and the foreign manufacturer has the door effectually closed in his face; but people in these parts see no prospect of anything but dear shirts, and are consequently far from pleased at the proposed legislation.

The rains have ceased and a bright warm sun now beams on the teeming fields. Wheat is very much damaged, and in some places where hail fell heavily other crops are seriously injured.

The arrival of the District Judge and District-Attorney and the proximate opening of the United States Courts, brings up the question of the test oath for lawyers, and that numerous body are now discussing it with no little interest. If it be decided that before any lawyer can plead in the United States Court he must take the test oath, the legal business will be confined to a very small class of practitioners, for I learn that out of a large and talented Bar in Savannah, where the Court is now open, not one lawyer can subscribe to the oath; and what is the case in Savannah is also so in this city and the other portions of the State. Pardon, amnesty, repentance—nothing can wipe out the "d—d spot." Perfect loyalty now would seem enough, especially where the individual has been rehabilitated by the President's warrant of pardon. It is uncertain how Judge ERSKINE will decide; but it is hoped that he will declare the law requiring the oath from lawyers unconstitutional, and pending the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, will allow all the lawyers who have sworn to support the Constitution to practice before him. There is also a good deal of fluttering among the unpardoned $20,000 men, whose properties may be libeled for confiscation by the United States District-Attorney. Men who a month ago were quite indifferent and were willing to wait for a general amnesty, are now quite anxious, and asking, "Do you reckon the District-Attorney will get after me?" Men who would have been unwilling to estimate their property as low as $20,000 to a would-be purchaser, are fast becoming convinced that they do not possess quite so much. The arrival of Mr. FITCH has, therefore, exercised a depressing influence on real estate.

Is it not time, however, to put a stop to disqualifications, confiscations, libels, and all other punitive process of every kind? Cannot trust, confidence, kind treatment, good will, and generous aid be tried as means of reconstruction, and if they fail, the punishing method still remains? If those who have power would come here and see for themselves, no District-Attorney would earn a dollar by confiscation libels, and every man would be allowed to earn his livelihood without being asked to take an oath which ninety-nine out of every hundred cannot take without perjury.

QUONDAM.

FLORIDA.

A Proclamation by Gov. Walker.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The President has proclaimed that the insurrection which heretofore existed in Florida "is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded." The Secretary of War has ordered that though this proclamation does not remove martial law, yet martial law shall be resorted to only in cases where justice cannot be had before the civil tribunals. And Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, in General Orders, No. 28, with words of compliment to the good behavior and loyalty of our people, has restored to the civil courts full jurisdiction over all cases whatsoever, and withdrawn all military control except in a few specified cases.

Let us pause and reflect how much better our condition is at present than it was this day twelve months ago. About this time last year the military entered our capital and took possession of the whole of our State. A Provost-Marshal, with a company of soldiers, was stationed in every town and neighborhood, and their will was the only law we knew. The functions of our civil magistrates were entirely suspended. Our Executive and several others of our eminent citizens were in prison. Our laborers were not in the field. There was but little food and no money in the country. We had lost nearly all our personal property, and the United States Marshal was threatening to confiscate, seize and take from us what wealth we still possessed in the shape of real estate. An heroic resolve to suffer without a murmur whatever the conqueror might choose to inflict was visible on the countenances of some, while despair took possession of the souls and painted itself upon the faces of others of our people. Let us turn from the contemplation of so painful a scene and consider our present condition.

Our Capital is again occupied by an Executive and other officers chosen by the people—the laws are administered by judicial officers regularly appointed under the Constitution. The provost marshals and the troops are gone. The prison doors have been unbarred—our citizens are again at liberty. Our laborers are again in our fields, which promise an abundant harvest. Our people have enough of money to supply the necessaries and even some of the luxuries of life, and we feel easy in the possession of our lands. The confiscated property has nearly all been restored, and even the tax sales are being declared null and void. The sullen resolves of our people to suffer in silence, and the utterances of despair have been converted into expressions of confidence in, and loyalty to the General Government. Life and energy and industry are everywhere visible.

The question naturally presents itself, to whom are we indebted for this great change? And the answer is that, next to God, our thanks are due to the President of the United States. By his wise reconstruction policy he has led us step by step, and little by little, until by almost insensible degrees he has conducted us out of the "Slough of Despond," and placed our feet upon the high ground of Hope. But, fellow-citizens, I am pained to be obliged to say to you that the President finds himself, on account of what he has done us, under great difficulties. The entire Southern delegation being excluded, there is in Congress a majority of two-thirds against him. He stands almost alone on the ramparts of the Constitution, but, thank God, he has an undaunted heart and a stalwart arm with which he wields the flaming sword of justice and truth. His enemies pay no attention to his warning against their infractions of the Constitution, but seem madly resolved to rush into consolidation and centralism, which he pronounces as dangerous a heresy as secession itself. They say that what he has done for us makes him a usurper. They say that we are disloyal and rebellious and unfit for the enjoyment of civil liberty. He says that we "are well and loyally disposed," and that all the laws, both State and Federal, may be enforced by the civil tribunals. They denounce him as a traitor, and if we may regard the utterances of their newspapers, they are gathering strength to impeach and remove him from his high office. Floridians were never known to turn their backs on friend or foe, and therefore you ask what can we do for the magnanimous man who thus bares his breast in our behalf against such fearful odds? My answer is that the best way in which we can assist him and serve the cause of truth, justice and the Constitution of our country, is to keep cool and quiet, obey the laws, and by the daily beauty of our lives, force conviction on the minds of all that every lawless act any indiscreet expression that may be uttered, is immediately exaggerated and published broadcast over the Northern States with the view of making it appear that the President is wrong and his enemies right. We are passing through a fearful ordeal.

The eyes of the world are upon us. Let us, therefore, be wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. In times like these, it is the duty of every good citizen not only to obey the Constitution and laws himself, but to see as far as possible that every one else does so, for each is now held responsible for all, and all are held responsible for each. Therefore, I charge, not only every officer, but every man in the State, to be vigilant in the exercise of all his duties as a loyal citizen of the United States, to see that all crime is instantly punished, and that all the laws, and particularly those for the protection of the freedmen, are duly executed.

All the greater crimes, such as murder, arson, &c., having since the surrender of Gen. JOHNSTON up to this time been punishable alone by the military, our magistrates and people have fallen into the habit of looking alone to the military for the arrest of offenders; but hereafter this will not be the case. The military have ceased to arrest, except upon the warrant of the civil magistrates. I urge the magistrates and people themselves to be prompt to apprehend and punish all violaters of laws, of whatever grades.

I know that our people are loyal, and I feel under no necessity, therefore, of impressing the duty of loyalty upon them, but I wish to warn them particularly against all expressions of impatience which can, by any system of torturing, be construed into utterances of disloyalty. Such expressions are all reported to the North and magnified and made to play an important part in the war upon the President. Every intemperate paragraph in a newspaper is particularly adapted to this purpose—and here I beg leave to say that I think it is high time that the custom which has so long prevailed among our people and newspapers, both South and North, and with such disastrous results, of speaking evil of each other, should be desisted from—it is a custom certainly much more honored in the breach than in the observance, and is productive of nothing but evil continually. I am sorry to say that some of our Southern newspapers are copying too closely the bad example set by some in the North. The only object of certain journals would seem to be to prejudice one section of the country against the other. So they increase their subscription lists and enlarge their advertising columns, they appear not to care what becomes of the country. The Northern papers of this class reject as odious all notice of everything good that is done in the South, and collect with care every instance of lawlessness, great or small, real or imaginary, and parade it in their columns, until the minds of their readers are poisoned against us, and they mistake the act of one lawless individual for the uniform conduct of the whole community.

On the other hand some of our Southern papers notice nothing good in the North, but cull with equal care every instance of elopement, murder, theft, robbery, arson, burglary, starvation, destitution, Mormonism, free love, &c., until their readers are taught to believe that the North is utterly corrupt. Now this is all wrong. I have lived all my life at the South and have been much at the North, and the result of my observation is, while too much vice exists in either section, yet the good in both vastly preponderates. And, besides this, we are brethren, and why should brethren strive to blacken the characters of each other? The God of Battles has irrevocably decreed that we are one people. We must learn to live together as brethren—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. It is like the precious ointment upon the head that ran down on the beard, even Aaron's beard, that ran down to the skirts of his garments."

The great aim of every good citizen now should be to let "by-gones be by-gones." Our people, I trust will, with one accord, ignore all dissensions on account of past political differences. Peace, quiet, repose and rest are what the country now requires. Let us not rake over the ashes of the past and blow into flame the expiring embers of discord. Many crimes committed during the war doubtless deserve punishment, but inasmuch as they were not punished at the time, and most of them had a political origin, I think it would be best now, as a matter of policy, to permit most, if not all of them, to sleep in oblivion.

But in the punishment of all crimes that have been committed since the surrender, not already passed upon by the military, or that may hereafter be committed, I recommend, as before stated, the utmost vigilance. Aside from the right, justice and propriety of the thing, the exercise of civil authority depends upon it, for you will see from General Orders No. 28 that the military tribunals may still be resorted to in any case when it shall be made to appear by affidavits, to the satisfaction of the Major-General commanding, that justice will not be done before a civil tribunal. I sincerely trust that no such case may occur. If those charged with the enforcement of the laws will do their duty, no such case can occur.

You will remark that General Orders No. 28 revoke General Orders No. 4. You will remember that it was General Orders No. 4 that prohibited punishment by stripes and pillory. Thus you will perceive that civil courts are left untrammeled in the administration of all our laws.

Under existing circumstances, with a penitentiary, house of correction, or suitable jails, those punishments may be absolutely necessary in some cases; but under the circumstances of our present condition, I recommend that a very sparing use be made of them, and that they be resorted to only in cases where no other punishments will answer as well. I am making application to have transferred to this State the United States Arsenal at Chattahoochee, to be used as a penitentiary and house of correction: and if my application shall be successful, I shall recommend to the Legislature to dispense with stripes and the pillory altogether.

As Major-Gen. FOSTER has now practically relinquished all control over the civil affairs of the State, I deem it a fitting occasion to express, in behalf of the State, my high appreciation of the wisdom, justice, moderation and kindness with which he has exercised the functions of his high command. Had he been the chosen Executive of the people instead of the Commanding-General of a conquering power, he could not have manifested more solicitude for our welfare.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I will borrow the language of the Governor of Georgia, and say, "I congratulate you upon this earnest of coming restoration to interior self-government. In our condition, neither conscious rectitude of intention, nor noisy, unbecoming professions of it, will avail aught. Practical demonstrations, which incredulity itself cannot gainsay, and nothing less, will work out our redemption.

D. S. WALKER.

TEXAS.

Declaration of Principles by the Union Men.

The Union men of Texas have put forth the following statement of their political principles, on which they plant themselves for the approaching election of State officers:

1. That we are unalterably devoted to our republican form of government, as established by the patriots of 1776, and that we denounce the assumption of those who seek to justify the late rebellion by declaring that republican institutions have proved to be a failure; that we have no sympathy with monarchists or imperialists, but fondly hope that our free institutions may endure to the latest posterity; to which end we pledge ourselves to contribute, as much as in us lies, by a hearty and undeviating support of the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States, and of the State.

2. That we fully recognize the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof; that we believe it was wisely ordained that they should be the supreme law of the land, in all the States of the Union, anything in the Constitution and laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding; that we regard the Union of the States, under the Constitution, as the best guarantee of civil liberty to the American people, and that under the powerful and benign influences of the Union, we and our posterity may reasonably hope to enjoy the fullest protection for life and property, and the largest measure of prosperity and happiness.

3. That we hold the act of secession adopted in the Convention at the City of Austin on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, to have been in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the constitutional obligation of the State of Texas to the other States of the Union, and therefore null and void from the beginning.

4. That we feel in its full force the obligation which rests upon the whole people of the United States to maintain the national credit; and to that end we pledge ourselves to give a hearty support to the National Government in all proper efforts for the liquidation and discharge of the public debt; and we will oppose every effort to repudiate the same, and every effort to burden the loyal people of the United States with the debt of the Confederate States, or any portion of it.

5. That we have unabated confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the President of the United States and of the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, will prove adequate to the task of guiding the country safely through the perils and difficulties of the present time, and of restoring the States to their constitutional relations to each other, in such manner that the great principles of constitutional liberty will be at the same time vindicated and preserved.

6. That we acquiesce sincerely in the act of the nation abolishing Slavery, and that we will endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the freed people in our midst, by treating them with justice, and by according to them, not grudgingly, but willingly and heartily, the rights which are now, or may hereafter be, secured to them by the Constitution and the laws.

7. That we proclaim anew the liberty of speech and of the Press, and the right of the people to assert and publish their opinions upon all subjects touching the public welfare; that upon the preservation of these inestimable rights depend the permanent existence and value of republican government; that their suppression in this State during the past five years was both ruinous and despotic, and that we hold it to be one of the highest duties of the people to rally to their reassertion, and to fix them upon immovable foundations.

8. That our form of government reposes upon the intelligence of the people, and that an honest and patriotic devotion to its great principles is entirely consistent with individual freedom of opinion; that we fully recognize the fact that very grave questions are now, for the first time, presented to the people, and that we, therefore, freely tolerate differences of opinion upon all subjects not embraced within the foregoing propositions.

Report of Gen. Gregory—Reduction of Military Force Deprecated.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. M. GREGORY, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas, has forwarded to Major-Gen. HOWARD a report of the operations of the Bureau in that State, dated April 18. He states that he had just returned from a tour of inspection of many hundred miles in extent through Western Texas, and everywhere found the laborers steadily at work in the fields, and well and profitably employed. Misunderstandings between them and their employes are becoming quite unfrequent. He says the freedom of the negro has become a recognized, palpable fact in most of Texas, and property-holders are disposed to treat his claims with an increasing degree of fairness, but adds: "During the month of March and up to date, instances of maltreatment and violent abuses have perceptibly increased in some portions of the State. These can be readily traced to a very considerable reduction of the military force, and to the increasing excitement on the grave national questions now agitating our Government. It is feared by the loyal residents that the withdrawal of the troops from the interior will be followed by much harshness toward the freedmen, and that these cruelties will increase in a ratio proportionate to the army reduction. The conduct of the Southern freedmen has been in every way loyal and commendable. Any antagonism between the races they clearly see will result to their detriment, and they avoid it. The same influence that urged the freedmen to labor will operate to make them faithful to their contracts. In this State the rate of wages has not been fixed either as to maximum or minimum, by any regulations from this office. Under such arrangements, the planters and farmers of Texas have put in large crops of sugar, corn, cotton and wheat, and I hazard the opinion that if the season continues as favorable as at present, more cotton will be made than was ever made here in any one year before."

The health of the State is good. He reports the freedmen's schools flourishing; there being forty-two day schools, twenty-nine night schools, and nineteen Sunday-schools, with a total attendance of 2,830 children 1,760 adults. Besides these there are eighteen or twenty private schools. The freedmen's schools in many parts of the State are passively accepted, and in many instances recognized and welcomed. They are wholly self-sustaining.

Threatened with the Civil Rights Bill.

Mayor WILLIAMS, of Selma, Ala., submitted to the Council of that city, on the 20th ult., the following documents:

On the 24th inst. I recived the following communication:

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SELMA, April 25, 1866.

To His Honor M. J. Williams, Mayor of Selma:

SIR: I am requested to forward to you the inclosed communication from the Assistant Commissioner.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL S. GARDNER, Superintendent.

Here is the communication referred to in Capt. GARDNER's note:

SELMA, Ala., April 25, 1866.

Samuel S. Gardner, Superintendent Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, District of Alabama:

SIR: You will please notify the civil authorities of this city that the chain-gang, as a mode of punishment for freedmen, must be discontinued; unless this is done, the authorities will be proceeded against under the Civil Rights Bill.

The Assistant Commissioner is determined to put a stop to a punishment wherein so gross a distinction is made on account of color.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. CADLE, JR.,
Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.

Mayor WILLIAMS goes on to say:

"I am satisfied the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill have not been violated by me, and as I do not intend to violate them so long as they remain as they are, I cannot with justice to the community at large, as well as myself, allow a threat from Col. CADLE, JR., Adjutant and Assistant Commissioner, to deter me from the faithful performance of my duty. Should I be forced by military orders to abandon what is right, proper and legal in the administration of your laws and regulations, I must be excused from serving as your chief municipal officer. I shall therefore continue to use the chain gang, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance adopted by you, which was recommended by the military authorities during the past Summer."

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The Ceremonies of Class-Day.

PRINCETON, Tuesday, May 15, 1866.

On Monday, the 14th inst., the Senior Class of the College of New-Jersey celebrated what is known as Class Day, with ceremonies of a very interesting character.

This is the day when the toils and privations of college life end, and the dignified Seniors go away from the classic shades of old Nassau, into the busy whirl of independent, responsible manhood's life. This is not Commencement Day; that will not be until some six weeks hence; but it is the day of the Senior's release from study. He bids good-bye to study and recitation room, and goes back to the cheerful embrace of home, from which he will return to deliver his oration, get his degree and assert his claim to educated, cultivated manhood.

Class Day belongs to him. Commencement Day belongs to the college. The latter is the Faculty's day; the former the "boys'" day. It is expected that on Commencement Day the classic and philosophic will predominate—that the whole air of the student shall be grave, dignified, wise. Heavy responsibilities crowd upon him. Solid Commencements of the cast iron type, and brilliant Commencements reaching back a hundred years, with the actors at them long since dead, start from their tombs and gaze upon the Commencement of the *present*, wondering if the youth of the *now* will become as distinguished as the youth of the *then* became, and demanding that the embryo A. Ms. shall maintain the ancient glory of their Alma Mater. The Presidents of the former times, whose portraits adorn the library walls, look calmly down, as if satisfied with having given their best days and best thoughts and best prayers for this noble College, and wondering if the boys of to-day do not care more for the success of the "Nassau first nine," or the "Nassau first eleven," than they do for the classic glory of "Old Nassau." The student feels all this, and in his effort to roll on the high reputation of his College, heinnocently and unconsciously helps to give a stiffness to Commencement foreign to his young heart, yet perfectly natural to the sedate and heavy men who have won many a victory in the battle with ignorance. This stiffness does not appear on Class Day. Only four years look at the senior on this glad day; and they look with twinkling eyes as the fun and pranks of the "fellows" come up at the faithful bidding of the class historian. "Sad dogs, these collegians," the happy years seem to say, as the boys—nay, men—pass, amid the smiles of the bright May day, from the shadows of the past into the earnest future, where the battle of life must be fought, if it would be won. And no one can wonder that the seniors threw off all formality, and go into the festivities of the day with an *abandon* that is refreshing.

The class had selected Mr. JOHN K. COWEN, of Millersburgh, Ohio, as Master of Ceremonies. He conducted everything with admirable precision, while the band of the Seventh New-York Regiment, under Prof. GRAFULLA, discoursed sweetest music at intervals during the progress of the exercises, which were held in the College Chapel, in the campus, and around the cannon.

The day commenced with the last class prayer-meeting, in the Philadelphian Room, at 9 A. M. At 1½ P. M. a very large audience crowded the chapel to hear the class oration, which was delivered in excellent style by Mr. NINIAN B. REMICK, of Georgetown, D. C. His subject was: "The Demand of Society Upon its Educated Young Men." The address was strong, earnest and practical. Preceding this, prayer was offered by Dr. MACLEAN, the President of the College, and a poem on "Faith and Hope," written by Mr. S. WELLFORD LOMAX, of Fredericksburgh, Va., read. The ceremonies in the chapel closed with singing an ode written by Mr. J. MATHER ALLIS, of Troy, N. Y. The class then repaired to the Library, where Mr. SAMUEL T. LEWIS, of Washington, D. C., in a neat address, presented the Library, on behalf of his classmates, a complete set of WASHINGTON IRVING's works. Prof. CAMERON, the Librarian, received the present with an impromptu replete with wit and wisdom. Going from the building out into the open air, the class then planted the Ivy, after which a beautiful and poetic oration was delivered by Mr. ROBERT HARRISON, of Hartford, Conn., and the Ivy song sung.

Just in the rear of Nassau Hall is an old cannon, planted firmly in the ground. How this cannon got there some of the students of former years can tell. Around this cannon the class gathered and received the pipes, which were soon lighted and sending up their wreaths of blue smoke, amid which the notes of the smoking-song rolled up and away out upon the soft Spring air. Then came the cannon song, after which the history of the class was read by Mr. R. M. PITHIAN, of Bridgeton, N. J.—a capital *résumé* of the "*doings*" of the boys as they were toiling up from the inchoate *Fresh* to the well-formed *Sen.* The expountur song was sung next, followed by the expountur oration, by J. BAYARD MCPHERSON, of Harrisburgh, Penn., in which he took off, with admirable skill, the follies of the various grades of school-men.

The presentation song was then sung, and the presentation oration delivered by Mr. J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, of Huntingdon, Penn. The duty of awarding the Class Honors devolved upon Mr. BLAIR, and was capitally performed. With much enthusiasm and grace he gave to Mr. W. B. SHUSTER, of Washington, D. C., the leather medal voted to him as the "Amicus Facultiorum." Mr. JOHN C. F. RANDOLPH, of Jersey City, a young man of some six feet in height, received the prize awarded to him as the "infant of '66." This prize consisted of a box containing a pair of baby's shoes, a bib, a rattle, an india-rubber ring, and a bottle of soothing syrup. To Mr. SAML. T. LEWIS, of Washington, D. C., as the man of the most delicate appetite, was given a huge plate—probably a yard in diameter—laden with a meal equally huge. The propriety of this present will be understood when it is stated that Mr. LEWIS is a young gentleman of fine appearance and of well-kept physique. Mr. J. B. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, THE *fresh-man* of the class, received the conical cap, of green paper and with proper inscription, awarded to him.

The class then sung a touching farewell. The rocket was sounded and the exercises closed.

At 6 o'clock, at the house of President MACLEAN, the class supper was served.

From 8 to 10 a promenade concert was given in the campus, which was brilliantly illuminated, and at a late hour the usually quiet streets of Princeton slept soundly, as if no uncommon event had taken place. It was a pleasant day; may the cheerful young men never have a gloomier or worse.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Weather—Political Affairs—Navigation of Western Rivers—Railroad Freight Charges—Internal Revenue—Emigration—Crops and Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 14.

The weather in this section continues cool, and all kinds of vegetation are very backward. The ice is not yet all out of the waters North of us, and consequently the wind from that quarter is chilly and unpleasant.

Political matters are quiet. The appointments for Chicago which have recently been made are deemed quite unexceptionable. Of course, it was necessary to fill the vacant Collectorship of the port; and as Mr. SCHNEIDER had occupied this post for a full term, he has not much to complain of by the application of the principle of rotation. Mr. SCHNEIDER, however, has been a most capital officer, and has discharged his duty faithfully and well; but no one may claim a monopoly of office in this country. Col. MANN—or Gen. MANN, as he has been breveted—stands well as a citizen, and the interests of the Internal Revenue Department will not suffer by his appointment. It is to be hoped, however, that we are not about to enter upon an era of proscription such as characterized Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration in reference to the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS.

The high waters in the Western rivers are subsiding, and the rivers themselves are generally retiring to their accustomed channels. Much damage has been done all along from St. Paul down to New-Orleans. Buildings, fences, stock, and much other kinds of movable property have been swept away. It is pronounced the highest "fresh" since 1858. The regions below—especially the flat country of Arkansas and Louisiana—are pretty much overflowed. The Mississippi at many points was from five to six miles wide, and even some of the tributaries vied with it in amplitude of dimensions.

The controversy growing out of the excessive railroad charges still continues in most parts of the West. But the farmers are engaged in the Spring work, and there is not so much agitation—so many public meetings as during the Winter. But measures are going forward to open new channels of communication between the Lakes and the Mississippi. The Rock River route appears to be a general favorite, and surveys are being made. If this is opened it will afford facilities for a large section of country, both in Illinois and Wisconsin, for reaching the Lakes. There is an evident determination on the part of the country west of us to rid themselves of the extortion of the railrads, and to avoid the sharpers and grain-gamblers who too much control the Chicago markets.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has just made a return for April. The amount received was $449,060. Some of the principal items are:

Distilled spirits	$185,239
Tobacco	36,000
Fermented liquors	18,309
Iron manufactures	21,628
Railroads	55,163
Wholesale dealers	11,852
Penalties	10,699

It will be seen that the manufacture of intoxicating liquors exceeds all other kinds with us, and the tax upon them amounts to nearly one-half of the whole collected from our citizens. The quantity of distilled spirits produced and bonded was 97,628 gallons, and the tax thereon would be about $195,000.

The tide of emigration westward is already large, and promises to exceed that of any previous year. Thousands are coming into the Mississippi Valley. Large numbers are crossing the Plains, of whom the bulk are bound to Colorado, Montana and Idaho. The prospect of a comparative early completion of the Pacific Railroad induces many to await that event before journeying to the Territories beyond, or to the Pacific States. Canada is contributing quite largely to this tide of emigration, while the Eastern States are doing their share. All the towns in the west are full and overflowing, and reports come to us from all quarters that there is a pressing demand for dwellings, but a very inadequate supply.

Illinois is receiving her full share of the emigrants who are westward bound. We look for a large accession to our population the present year. Our rich prairies are not half under cultivation yet. When our census roll foots up five million, we may begin to think about being crowded. There will then be only some eight to the square mile, including our cities and villages.

The reports from various parts of the West are conflicting in relation to the prospects of the growing wheat crop. The speculators and grain gamblers of Chicago have been able to get up quite an excitement, and prices have advanced materially within the past few weeks. The idea has gone abroad in consequence of this state of things that we are to have a short crop—a fact not established, nor probable.

Business generally is fair, and, in some departments, quite active. The dry goods wholesale trade is reported to be unusually brisk. Money is plenty for legitimate business; but as three-fourths of the grain business of the city is speculative—mere gambling, in fact—the street brokers are reaping a rich harvest at their two and three per cent. a month.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Tornado and Hail Storm—Great Destruction of Property.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 18.

The weather is clear and warm. The river is falling. Passed down—City of Memphis and Belle St. Louis. Passed up—Baltic, Southerner, Governor Sharkey, Darling.

A terrible tornado and hail storm visited Clarke County, Miss., last week, and uprooted trees, leveled houses and barns, entirely destroyed the crops and killed and wounded people and stock. In describing this calamitous occurrence, the *Bulletin's* correspondent says: "I have frequently heard tell of hail being as large as a hen's egg, but never saw any until this time. One stone struck me on the cheek bone, and brought blood. The hail was drifted in piles, in some places two and three feet deep, and remained on the ground until the next Saturday morning. We had no water all the time. I never saw such destruction before. The country around where it passed looks as if there had been a severe frost. All the leaves were beaten off by the hail. It took the buds off of the fruit trees, and other small growths. The large pine trees looked as if they had been dented all over with a hammer. As to gardens and vegetables, there are none. The falling of the timber killed a great deal of stock. As to poultry, the hail killed nearly all; in fact I do not see how anything escaped that was out without protection. I had a man farming with me by the name of SALEM NEWLAN. His house blew down and killed his wife instantly. Nearly all the houses that were not blown down were unroofed. Very little timber remains standing. The crops are utterly destroyed, both corn and cotton. Some farmers will not be able to procure cotton seed to plant again.

The crops in this county were never so gloomy and the rain continues to fall every day. Those who have bottom land will not be able to work in it for a week or more, even if the rain was to stop now; others will not be able to put seed in the ground until the 20th inst.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Arrival of the Ironsides—Trade with the Upper Lakes Fully Opened—Ontonagon Harbor—Low Water—Miscellaneous Matters.

From the Detroit Post, May 19.

The steamer *Ironsides*, Capt. ED. TURNER, arrived here from Lake Superior at 11:30 o'clock yesterday, being the first arrival of the season. We are indebted to her gentlemanly clerk, JOHN GORDON, for the following particulars of her voyage.

The *Ironsides* left Detroit on her upward trip May 4. She met with no hindrance or delays before reaching the canal, which she passed on the morning of the 8th. After getting into the open lake beyond, she found large fields of floating ice. This was particularly the case between Point Aux Pins and Grand Sauble, where she was detained forty-eight hours. In this vicinity, also, the *Northern Light*, which left in advance of the *Ironsides*, broke her wheel, and was detained a few days for repairs. The *Ironsides* reached Marquette on the night of the 10th, and experienced no further difficulties on her voyage. She went only to Eagle River, stopping only at Portage, Copper Harbor, and Eagle Harbor. She found no difficulty in getting into Portage except raking her bottom slightly in passing through the canal, owing to low water.

She left Eagle River on her return trip on the 14th. She met the *Lac La Belle* between Eagle River and Eagle Harbor, bound up; *Dubuque*, in Eagle Harbor, bound up; *Meteor*, at Portage, bound up; between Portage and Marquette, *Omar Pacha*, *Norman*, and *Ontonagon*, the first two bound up, and the last bound down; at Marquette, *City of Madison*, bound down. The latter steamer will probably reach here to-day.

The ice in the vicinity of Point aux Pins had not disappeared when the Ironsides passed down, but the weather was becoming quite mild, the ice was rapidly softening, and would likely be gone in a few days. The following vessels were there on the 16th waiting an opportunity to work their way through the ice: Steamers Illinois, Cayuga and Concord; schooners Wenona, Desota, Exchange, Wm. Shube, R. Parsons, New London, Wavertree, Col. Cook, Live Yankee, Hyphen, Racer, J. L. Grouse, Gen. Scott, Mayflower and Miama Belle. The Wavertree and one other vessel had succeeded in getting through and were then off Waiska Bay on their way to Marquette.

The *Ironsides* left Detour on Wednesday, about noon, passed two vessels, names unknown, just entering the river. She brought down 89 tons of copper, 33 barrels of copper, 20 tons of miscellaneous freight, and 150 passengers. She left again last evening, with a large load of freight and passengers. On this trip she will visit all the upper lake ports.

The Winter in the Lake Superior country has been an unusually severe one, accompanied by a great depth of snow. The water in the lake is about a foot lower than at the same time last season. The *Iron City* passed into the harbor at Ontonagon without any difficulty, the heavy Spring freshet washing a channel into the lake. Business prospects upon the lake are not looking very brisk as yet. The mines are not being worked very largely, and miners are plenty. There is considerable excitement over the gold discoveries on Vermillion Lake.

Appearance of President Johnson—Who Visit Him—What Men he Appoints to Office.

From Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18, 1866.

How the President looks is a query with the curious. It might be a matter of profound astonishment to be informed that he looks healthy and happy; that he is, in appearance at least, the same popular ANDY JOHNSON who made such matchless speeches throughout the Northwest during the war; that he is a stout-built, thick-set, muscular-framed man, who was born at a very early period of his career, and has attained about fifty years of age, whose black hair is tinged with gray; that his head is large, broad and deep, eyes piercing and dark, mouth firm and wide, teeth good, rather square face; withal, good-looking; and, taking his physiognomy and phrenology as an indicative, he would appear to be a man of warm impulses, indomitable will and courage, upright and philosophical, patriotic, and strictly temperate. The assertion that ANDREW JOHNSON is a drunkard is on a par with the similar slanders which have from time to time been heaped upon Secretary SEWARD.

While conversing with Gov. DENNISON about the influence of the Press in directing the affairs of the country, the importance of which he even excelled me in asserting, I observed for a few moments who visited the President.

Last evening Radicals, Conservatives, Copperheads, reconstructed rebels, persecuted Unionists, extremes and means of all grades, came, smiled and passed on. Particularly did I notice the freedom and vigor in expressions of personal regard with which eminent Copperhead politicians met the President. And I conclude that if Mr. JOHNSON is as shrewd a politician, as I am sure he is, he will make a magnificent thing for his country out of this Copperhead sycophancy. History may repeat itself. It must not be forgotten that President LINCOLN was, at several periods during his exciting administration, the butt of unrelenting opposition by the Radicals, while the treason-sympathizing Copperheads lauded him to the skies. He pursued the even tenor of his way, however, doing all he could to make treason odious and to punish traitors, at the same time, on such occasions, having the moral support of the leading Copperhead men and journals of the country.

Mr. JOHNSON can be as pleasant as Mr. LINCOLN was with all classes of politicians. Did not Mr. LINCOLN write long letters to Copperheads in reply to censure and interrogation? And like him, Mr. JOHNSON will win their friendship, but like a faithful mariner in the waters of Italia, he will steer clear of the mighty monsters (mythologically speaking) of Scylla and Charybdis.

I particularly observed that the President greeted with equal cordiality, calm, sedate Senator SHERMAN, good-natured, Demosthenic ANDREW JACKSON ROGERS, of New-Jersey, and polished, dignified Gen. BANKS, representing the three elements in political opinion. His smiles and pleasantry were bestowed with equal *savoir faire* on all; but does he intrust any part of his administration to his copperhead friends? That's a leading question.

Who does JOHNSON appoint to office? No copperheads. In vain I have searched the records for proof of the charge. It was said that he removed the Postmaster at Peoria, Ill., and substituted a copperhead who supported the McClellan platform of the war a failure. Now, what are the facts? We will consent to take Congressman INGERSOLL's word for it; if it is prejudiced, it is not in favor of Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. INGERSOLL says that the man appointed Postmaster in Peoria is as good a Union man as the one removed, but that what he found fault with particularly was that the removal and appointment were made without consulting him.

And again, it is said that the President is decapitating all who oppose his policy. Let's see how that rule works. Last week Hon. Mr. KUYKENDALL, of Illinois, a political friend of the President, received a petition of citizens in one of his towns, to displace a postmaster for opposition to the President's policy. Going to Gov. DENNISON with his petition, he was informed that such was not sufficient ground for removal—*i. e.*, simple opposition to the President's policy. Mr. K. returned the petition, requesting them to state some specific act of opposition. The reply was by affidavit, that the incumbent had said, when Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill over the veto, that he was glad the President got a back set once in a while. He was not removed, for it was not considered sufficient cause.

In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, office-holders have been removed and Republicans substituted—Union men in every instance, Can Gen. SAMUEL F. CARY be called a copperhead? A few of the one-horse, bread-and-butter, starvation clerkships, which should all be in possession of wounded soldiers, have been, by certain members of the Cabinet, given to copperheads. Secretary MCCULLOCH is charged with a peculiar leniency toward copperheads, inasmuch as he obliged Senator TOM HENDRICKS, of Indiana, in appointing a defeated copperhead candidate for Township honors in Indianapolis, to the superintendency of public improvements there, and has given one notorious PETER LAMMOND (who swore he would wade in blood to his knees before he would permit ABRAHAM LINCOLN to be inaugurated) a clerkship in the Treasury. Said LAMMOND is a clever fellow, personally, and held a responsible clerkship in the Interior Department all through Mr. LINCOLN's administration, under the lamented CALEB B. SMITH and Secretary USHER. Mr. HARLAN dismissed him on account of the above-recited fact, which was proven by the testimony of the present Washington Postmaster, before the celebrated Potter Investigation Committee.

The Door for the New Capitol.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The great Washington door for the new Capitol at Washington is being finished at the Ames works in Chicopee, where two entire years have been spent upon it. Many of the panels are already completed, and the work is progressing as fast as its peculiar complexity will allow. Designed by the lamented CRAWFORD, just previous to his death, it was his *chef d'œuvre*. Had he survived, undoubtedly the contract for casting would have gone to Munich, like its predecessor, the Columbus-historic door, such was his prejudice against his country in this respect. The massive door has eight panels, four on a side, emblematic respectively of peace and war. On the side devoted to peace, commencing at the bottom, is a group of WASHINGTON and his family, representing the peaceful condition of the country at the close of the revolutionary struggle. Next above is the ovation at Trenton—then a scene representing the administration of the oath of office—and crowning this section is the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol building. The war side has first a panel symbolizing the stern ideal of deadly strife—a British Grenadier, fully armed, attacking a peaceful farmer near a rude log cabin, whose sinewy arm has already sent him reeling to the ground, while the stalwart yeoman's wife is seen handing her husband his trusty firelock, in case he should need it. Above this is the Bayonet Charge at Trenton—then the Rebuke of Gen. LEE by WASHINGTON, at Monmouth—and finally the Death of Gen. WARREN. The panel representing the reprimand of Gen. LEE is a most striking and life-like scene, WASHINGTON had always, it seems, suspected LEE of disloyalty, and on this occasion found that he had not only failed utterly to carry out his express orders, but had actually ordered and commenced a most cowardly retreat. WASHINGTON is seen as having ridden rapidly to where he meets LEE under a tree, and rising in the stirrups of his saddle, administers a rebuke that droops the traitor's head as much as LEE's military salute to his chieftain has his sword. It is said that this was the only instance in which WASHINGTON was ever known to use language even bordering on profanity. The singular thing about this particular panel is that JEFF. DAVIS was one of the Commissioners to examine CRAWFORD's designs for this historic and conspicuous piece of work for the new capitol—the wonder being that he, of any other Southern man, should have consented to emblazon this withering shame on one of the most chivalric sons of the South. Yet so it is—and let the sympathizers with his fitting representative, in the person of ROBERT E. LEE, remember the prophecy of the panel, and its historic verification to-day.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Memphis *Bulletin's* correspondent in Central Mississippi says that the last two weeks have been wholly lost to planters in that section of the State. Incessant and excessive rains have kept the soil so wet that to work it would have been injurious, if not impossible. The grass has consequently taken so strong a hold on many farms that there is but little probability of its being eradicated, and at the same time a stand of cotton preserved. Cotton from old seed has died out amazingly, while that from new seems to have endured the long spell of unfavorable weather remarkably well. All bottom lands have been deluged and the crops almost entirely destroyed. Planters have generally gone to great expense in repairing and replenishing their stock of plantation implements and augmenting their supply of mules, and hence a failure of crops is inevitable bankruptcy. Comparatively few could make another effort.

NEW BOOKS.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE. By J. PAYNE COLLIER, F. S. A. New-York: D. G. FRANCIS. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

The full title page which these four volumes carry tells the character of the work more accurately and satisfactorily than that above quoted. It reads thus: "A Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language, (alphabetically arranged,) which, during the last fifty years, have come under the observation of J. PAYNE COLLIER, F. S. A." The wide extent and range of Mr. COLLIER's researches are too well known to need comment. His first literary discovery, he tells us in the preface to these volumes, was when, nearly sixty years ago, he ascertained the curious and interesting fact that "Ralph Roister Dorster" was an older play than "Gammer Gurton's Needle," and that it was written by NICHOLAS UDALL, master of Eaton School. His last discovery, which took place only a few months ago, was that "Tottel's Miscellany," (1557,) containing as it does the poems of the Earl of SURREY, Sir THOMAS WYATT, and their cotemporaries, has always, during the last three centuries, been reprinted from the second instead of the first edition, involving some differences which are not only extremely curious, but interesting and important. During the half century of which these curious discoveries made the beginning and close, and through a longer period even, Mr. COLLIER made it his regular practice to write critical and descriptive notices of all the rare works that came under his notice in connection with his extensive literary researches, and these he carefully filed away until they have at last grown into this monument to his persevering and patient labors. Nor did he finally comprise in these volumes all the material he had thus gathered. To make his work still more unique and valuable, he excluded all that other laborers in the same field had gathered and given to the world, including only his own well-known "Bridgewater Catalogue," which was prepared and published in 1837, under the patronage of the Earl of ELLESMERE. It is safe to say that the most careful gleaners will find very little to gather up hereafter in the fields so thoroughly searched by Mr. COLLIER, and these volumes, which he may well rank as his *magnum opus*, must, therefore, virtually be regarded as concluding the catalogue of English authors heretofore unknown. To enhance the value of the work in the estimation of bibliophiles, as well as to make it of greater worth to libraries, to which it will of course be indispensable, the publishers have limited the edition to seven hundred and fifty copies. Seventy-five copies have been printed on large paper, at eight dollars a volume; five on India paper, at ten dollars a volume, and two copies on drawing paper, not for sale. The price of the small paper copies is four dollars per volume, or sixteen dollars a set. It is almost needless to say that the work, which is printed on the Riverside Press, is issued in a style which will prove in every respect satisfactory to the very limited and exceedingly critical class into whose hands it will find its way.

TEMPERANCE RECOLLECTIONS, LABORS, DEFEATS, TRIUMPHS. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By JOHN MARSH, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

Dr. MARSH has labored long and faithfully in the temperance cause, and has a right to rank himself as a veteran in the service. He tells in this volume of the days in the latter part of the eighteenth century (that was not so long ago as it may sound) when "FLIP, a drink made of small beer, a glass of spirits with sugar and nutmegs, made warm by a red-hot poker, was a usual drink on the Sabbath in the Winter months on returning from church;" how he remembers crying in meeting from the cold—stoves were then unknown—and holding on to his chair after having partaken freely of the aforesaid FLIP, (the Doctor puts the word in capitals, as if sundry recollections not altogether unpleasant were connected with it,) until his head became steady. Then he describes the day, when at a dinner in the College Hall of old Yale, which he entered as a student in 1800, "a barrel of wine was elevated on a table, and none were expected to leave the room until amid shouts and songs and harangues of all descriptions, the barrel was emptied." "But for that," he adds, regretfully, "I should have escaped a common maxim in days gone by, that there was no man to be found who had not been drunk at least once in his life. The sensation has not been forgotten." In those days, President DWIGHT preached against the vice of intemperance, but even he limited his advice to the students. Gradually, however, the alarming laxity of public opinion provoked remonstrance from the clergy and laity. In 1804, Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH issued his famous pamphlet upon the evils of intemperance, and from these beginnings Dr. MARSH traces the progress of the great reformation through the days of Father MATTHEW, JOHN B. GOUGH and other eminent laborers to the present time, when the American Temperance Union has given place to a younger, and it is to be hoped a more vigorous, organization, which may possibly inaugurate a new reformation.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH CHURCH. PART II. From Samuel to the Captivity. By ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, D. D., Dean of Westminster. New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

The publication of the first series of these lectures some months ago has already made the American public familiar with Dr. STANLEY's vivid and graphic style. Like the former, these lectures were delivered from the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford; and the present series, as the title indicates, covers the history of the Jewish Church from Samuel to the Captivity. In this period, as Dr. STANLEY remarks, the historical element largely preponderates, and he has therefore thrown the lectures more into the form of a narrative. It must not be imagined, however—and those who read the first series will not need this caution—that these lectures are merely a reproduction of the facts as stated in the Sacred record. Dr. STANLEY has, of course, made these the groundwork, but upon them he has accumulated the results of his own wide and thoughtful study and extensive investigation. Clothed in his graphic style, and enriched with all the incidents which Dr. STANLEY and other students have gathered from profane historians as well as from other sources, the historical record of the Bible grows in these lectures into a succession of brilliant and vivid pictures which possess all the charms of romance. In originally defining the method of treating his subject, Dr. STANLEY declared it to be his purpose "so to delineate the outward events of the Sacred History as that they should come home with new power to those who have, by familiarity, almost ceased to regard them as historical truth at all; so to bring out their inward spirit that the more complete realization of their outward form should not degrade, but exalt, the faith of which they are the vehicle." He has certainly accomplished his purpose fully. The volume, which is remarkable for its clear typography, is illustrated with several maps, which aid the reader greatly in following the narrative.

THE TREASURY OF BIBLE KNOWLEDGE. By Rev. JOHN AYRE, M. A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. With Engravings and Maps. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. London: LONGMAN, GREENS & Co.

Among the contributions recently made to Biblical literature in England—and they have neither been few or unimportant—this will certainly be by far the most acceptable to the general student. It is issued in a style uniform with the late SAMUEL MAUNDER's series, and displays an amount of careful study and faithful and accurate research almost incredible. All the persons and places met with in the Apocrypha, as well as in the books received by Protestants as belonging to the Bible, are mentioned, and a mass of information respecting Palestine and the manners, customs and literature of the people, as well as of the countries and races with which the Hebrews had relations more or less intimate, is gathered together and compressed within a space which makes this compact volume invaluable as a work of reference. Fifteen full-page engravings, together with a large number of small wood cuts and fine colored maps, all most pertinent to the text, illustrate the work, which is certainly the most complete of its kind lately offered to the Christian public.

A PUBLIC MUSEUM IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Moral and Intellectual Influence of Libraries Upon Social Progress—An Address Delivered Before the New-York Historical Society on its Sixty-first Anniversary, Nov. 22, 1865. By Frederic Depeyster. New-York: Published by the Society. 1866.

In this elegantly printed address of nearly one hundred pages, the assiduous President of the New-York Historical Society has elaborated a learned and eloquent argument to show the vast social and scientific results of those great and accessible collections of books, which, of old, in the East, and later in the capitals of Western Europe, enriched and inspired the minds of scholars and the people. He gives the statistics of the most celebrated libraries in the world, and cites from literary history and the modern development of science many striking illustrations of the manner in which recorded thought awakens inquiry, facilitates social progress, and leads to the discovery of new truth and the spread of practical ideas. In the course of this interesting discussion, the author gives proof of the happy influence of his Biblical studies, originally undertaken to enable him to instruct a class of young men connected with the Church of which he is an active member. Incidentally he points out the relation of Christianity to social growth and enlightenment, and the wonderful agency of its ethics and spirit in the advance of civilization. We note, as an ingenious and original illustration of the conservative value of libraries, his statements and conjectures with regard to the report of Pontius Pilate of the complexion of our Saviour, deposited in the library of the house of the Emperor TIBERIUS. The address opens with a patriotic reference to the late war, its causes and results, and an appropriate eulogium of the part taken in defence of the Union by the State of New-York. Classical quotations, historical references and literary anecdotes thickly strew the handsomely printed pages. But these characteristics alone would not have given the discourse any special interest to the general reader, did they not all tend to and concentrate upon a subject of great public importance, and one in which every one of our citizens has a personal share. Mr. DEPEYSTER's address is, in fact, an historical plea for the Museum in the Central Park, for which the Legislature have granted a charter to the Historical Society. It may not be known to all our readers that a grand public institution, devoted to works of art, antiquities and national trophies, is to become a feature of the favorite resort of the recreative crowds of this Metropolis. Already the casts of CRAWFORD's works have been given for the purpose by his widow. The Egyptian Museum of Dr. ABBOTT, the Nineveh marbles, the Parmian antiquities, and other valuable and interesting possessions of the New-York Historical Society, will grace the Museum; there the Bryan Gallery will find a permanent and eligible honor. In the course of time, our wealthy citizens will enrich and enlarge the treasury of art, our patriotic citizens will delight to enshrine there the statues of our heroes, and the Park Museum will become a nucleus and conservatory which will prove an inexhaustible source of amusement and instruction to the people. Countless occasions will arise for adding to its trophies; take a single illustration that occurs to us. There is now at the country seat of COUTURE, the renowned French painter, a grand, unfinished picture, began years ago by the enthusiastic republican artist, and designed to represent the Rise, Progress and Triumph of American Liberty. The conception is elaborate, noble and impressive. Prominent among the figures is GEORGE WASHINGTON. This and other features of the work excited the jealous caution of the French Government, and the Minister of the Interior forbade its completion unless the design should be modified. The indignant painter abandoned his work, but refused to degrade it by base conformity to despotic intervention, and so it has remained unfinished, yet dear to the heart and ready to hand of COUTURE. Meantime some of our countrymen in Paris saw and admired the picture, and appreciated the manner in which it signalized America's part of the grand apotheosis of freedom. They formed a plan to raise the large sum required to secure its completion and purchase by subscription, and present it to the City of New-York. But where could such a work be placed here? This consideration baffled the patriotic effort; but now, with the prospect of a magnificent fire-proof free gallery, the project becomes feasible, and the prospect of its realization auspicious. The advantage of such a shelter and shrine for *native* art is obvious. In a word, every detail of the scheme commends itself to the liberal and enlightened. Mr. DEPEYSTER wisely improved the occasion afforded him to give the history, state the resources, and advocate the cause of the Central Park Museum; and we commend his address as an able and authentic exposition of a subject of great and peculiar interest to our citizens. Thus far, the New York Historical Society and the Commissioners of the Central Park have worked together for this noble purpose, with harmonious efficiency. We cannot forbear commending the admirable design for the Museum, executed under the Society's auspices by RICHARD M. HUNT, whereby, while an appropriate and beautiful edifice is secured for the immediate object in view, it is so planned and its architectural conditions are such that it can be indefinitely enlarged and extended, without the least detriment to its symmetry, as the future exigencies of the Museum may require.

Collections for a Museum in New-York.

The following is the substance of a letter recently received by A. A. LOW, President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce:

WEST COAST OF SUMATRA, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1866.

Arriving in Batavia, I was honored by His Excellency the Governor-General of the Netherlands India, who previously knew of my coming, with an open letter to all officials throughout the Dutch East Indies, ordering them to render me every aid I might need to fully accomplish my purpose.

Taking passage on a mail steamer I proceeded to Samarang and Soerabaya, thence along the south coast of Madina, and southward to Macassar, the capital of Celebes; thence southward through Sapy Strait, and eastward along the southern shore of Flores to Coupang, a port in the southern part of Timor; thence along the west coast of Timor to Dilly, and northward to the Banda Isles, and thence to Amboina, where I passed two months re-collecting the shells figured in the first work on conchology, and during that short time even more fully accomplished the object of my long journey than I had anticipated I could expect to do before leaving America. Indeed, I was favored by a peculiar good fortune in obtaining the rarest species that I could not expect to enjoy again. The second day I was there a native brought me a living specimen of a kind of which but two had ever been seen by a naturalist before, and which would readily command fifty guineas in London.

As I carried the Governor's recommendation, I was everywhere most politely received and most hospitably entertained, especially by the Governor of the Moluccas at Amboina, who took me with him in his steam yacht back to the Bandas; thence to the north coast of Ceram and Booroo, and finally to Ternate, (an island west of Gillolo,) where the Captain of a Dutch man-of-war invited me to go in his ship to "the Minahassa"—a region in the most northern part of the Celebes, everywhere celebrated here in the East for the wonderful beauty and magnificence of its scenery. Here it was my privilege to make some interesting observations on the degrees of heat that limits the life of animals and plants.

From this region I coasted down the eastern shores of Celebes, and obtained some peculiar facts as to the manner the islands in that part of the Archipelago have been separated from each other, until now merely the remnants are seen of what was once a vast continent. Thence I returned to Macassar and Batavia, where Messrs. DUMMLER & Co. generously offered to receive and forward my collection to America free of expense.

Thus finding myself again at liberty to make further explorations, I decided to come here to Sumatra, my object being to ascertain, if possible, whether this island has been raised during the later geological periods, as was known to be the case with the islands from Timor to the Banda Islands, and as I have had the fortune to ascertain to be true also of the wide region I have visited to the north.

I am now enjoying the royal hospitality of the Governor of this island, but in two days commence my travels in the interior with the Director of the Posts (*i. e.*, whatever pertains to the mails) from Java, who will take me through all the accessible parts of the region. Afterward I propose to go down the coast to Bencoolen, and cross the island to Palembang and take the steamer for Singapore.

I have just received a most kind note from Mr. A. F. HEARD, of Hong Kong, assuring me of a welcome to that city, and stating that I can readily reach all parts of China open to trade, and further enclosing a note to his agents in Singapore, asking them to provide me a passage to Hong Kong, and place the amount on his account.

The collection I am now making I design offering to present to a museum of natural history in New-York City, on the condition that said museum shall be on a scale commensurate with the wealth and position of the leading city in America. My collections at present equal about four and one-quarter tons in bulk, and are worth here 3,000 Mexican dollars. I expect my collections during the coming year will be of fully as much value, as this is the result of eight months labor only, with a part of the little capital kindly presented me by the liberal friends of science in Boston.

It will give me, however, the greatest pleasure to present the whole—all I possess in the world—if I can thus give an impetus to the undertaking, and cause the public to feel what personal sacrifices it is worth making to form a museum that shall make New-York the centre of science, as it is now the centre of art, in America. Your obedient servant,

ALBERT S. BICKMAN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Progress of the Manufacture—Coiling the Wire in the Hold of the Great Eastern—Interesting Experiments—Picking-up Apparatus.

From the London Daily News, April 30.

Tho slender Birmingham wire, which we recently traced from its arrival at the gutta percha works in the City-road, through the various processes of manufacture, until it left Morden-wharf, Greenwich, a complete submarine cable, is now being coiled at the rate of two miles an hour in the vast tanks of the *Great Eastern*. The *Amethyst* hulk, which we saw receiving its precious freight the other day, is now moored alongside the great ship off Sheerness, while the *Iris* is being laden in her turn at Greenwich, and will supply the *Amethyst's* place directly the latter is emptied. Thus, manufacture and stowage go on concurrently, and at the moment one part of the great wire is receiving its elementary coating of Chatterton's compound, or perhaps being spun at Birmingham, other portions are being laid down in the great ship ready for the final and momentous paying out. Standing on the deck of the *Great Eastern*, a few yards from its stern, you see the cable slowly pass up the ship's side, and over a series of wheels and pulleys, all ingeniously constructed and carefully watched, and follow it under its covered way until it disappears into the large wooden hut erected for its reception. This hut is the size of a moderate barn, and is the deck-covering of the aft tank. Entering by its doorway, you look into a yawning, dimly-lighted circular gulf, the bottom of which seems to be composed of light oak symmetrically turned. The uniformity of the slightly corrugated circles within circles—the mathematical exactitude with which each appears to fit into, and be part of, its neighbor—the seeming solidity and unity of the great whole—all speak of the lathe; and it is only when the eye has become, as it were, acclimatised to the pale glimmer of the swinging lamps below, that the silent white figures squatted at regular intervals, and moving noiselessly around, are seen to be cablemen, and the apparent wood carving to be the cable. The external distinction between last year's electric rope and this is now seen to be very marked; the absence of the tarry coating, and the clean, substantial look of the manilla strand, giving an impression of mingled strength and ductility, which is auspicious in itself. It may be repeated that this year's galvanization of the outer protecting wires affords all the security against corrosion given by the final coat of tar formerly applied, while in the event of an unlucky bit of wire defying precaution and finding its way into the tank, the chances of its sticking in the rope are sensibly diminished, through the latter being repellently yielding instead of glutinously adhesive. Very gradually and regularly are the circles within circles increased. No word is spoken as the rope slowly passes the officer on guard at what we may call the top story of the tank, and is received by two of the white figures below. These march slowly round, handling the gracefully descending coil as tenderly as if it were alive, and under the close and constant inspection of the officer on guard below pass it to other white figures, who, with equal tenderness, fit it into and steady it in its appointed place. Thus ring after ring is formed, each layer beginning with the large outer circle of the tank itself, and ending with the centre frame work of wood, which is its bull's-eye, and serves to "shore-up" and keep all steady. Every man entering the tank is searched before going in, puts on the nailless gutta percha shoes provided by the Company, and goes through his work of cable-stowing under the constant and watchful supervision of tried and experienced officers.

Besides these precautions, tests both of insulation and continuity are being ceaselessly put by the electricians. Nor are these confined to this year's venture. The old cable on board is for this purpose connected with the new, and messages were transmitted on Saturday through a total distance of 1,506 nautical miles. There were then 485 of these miles in the after tank, 757 in the main tank, and 267 in the fore tank; and to make the test more searching and complete, communication has lately been established between all these and the shore. An end from each tank is brought into the testing-chamber on deck, is there joined together, so as to make for electrical purposes one cable, while another end is passed over the ship's side, laid in the mud and oozy bottom of the unsavory Sheerness waters, in which the *Great Eastern* rides, and landed on the stony slippery bank hedging in the shore. The portion thus running from ship to land has been recently added for the sole purpose of proving Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH's improvements in the process of testing; and to do this it has not even been thought necessary to use the completed cable. This particular succursal leaves the ship without any other protection than its gutta-percha covering, and runs to land, and into the cowherd's cottage, where a room has been borrowed, a mere string of slender piping, like a stick of chocolate. Yet, unfair as it seems to work this bit of core without the jute, galvanized iron, and Manilla strands, which are its proper protectors, the experiments tried have been eminently satisfactory. On Saturday, messages were sent from ship to shore, and from shore to ship, with neverfailing regularity; and, more interesting still, upon artificial faults being created, the life-like indicator betrayed them instantly and unerringly. This was tried several times, and in different ways; for, through the ends of the different lengths passing up to and being joined in the testing-chamber, it is easy to create a fault, now at a distance of a few hundred miles, now at a distance of as many yards from the operator. In all cases the exquisitely delicate apparatus made instant and decided protest, and the result of the experiments proved that, as in the forthcoming expedition insularity and continuity will be tested concurrently and constantly, instead of at intervals, as heretofore, messages may and probably will pass to and from Valentia and the *Great Eastern* during the whole voyage, so that those on shore will be as fully informed of the condition of the cable as those on board. It is estimated that in the event of a fault arising in the new cable, it will be discovered instantly, and be localized, and the process of paying out reversed to that of picking up, within a very few minutes of its occurrence. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the advance in the science of cable-laying these facts imply; and it is impossible to inquire into the plans of this year's expedition without being impressed with the care taken, not merely to guard against disaster but to prevent disaster affecting result. The whole machinery for both paying out and picking up has been repeatedly tested; the latter is entirely refitted with two high pressure boilers, and will now be of from five to seven and a half times the strength of the breaking weight. Whereas, too, the extreme breaking strain in paying out is ten tons, the large wheels employed will bear seven times and the smaller ones nine times that strain. The mishaps of last year were, it is useful to remember, attributable to the possibility of picking up a cable from the bottom of the Atlantic never having been contemplated. Neither ropes nor gear were provided for such a contingency, and those pressed into the service gave way when put to a strain they were never made to bear. Now, proficiency in picking up at great depths is recognized as a necessity in submarine telegraphy, and every provision has made to make such picking up, easy and safe on board the *Great Eastern*. Last year it could only be done from the fore part of the ship; this year matters will be so arranged that the cable may be brought in as well as paid out at the stern; and the saving of time and complications is obvious. The whole of this machinery—ropes, wheels and gear—has been manufactured, as before, by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. GLASS, his Managing-Director, and of Mr. CANNING, its Engineer-in-Chief, and the responsible head of the cable-layers, mechanists and engineers employed in the expedition.

Passing from the Atlantic cable to the grand vessel which is to carry it, it is gratifying to know that her keel and hull have been thoroughly and carefully cleaned, and that the divers' reports show them to be in good sailing order. Considerable time and ingenuity have been expended on the construction of huge brushes and scrapers to effect this, for the immense mass of shellfish, weeds and dirt which had accumulated and hardened at the bottom of the great ship made her cleansing no easy matter. A strong implement something like an agricultural harrow, has been constructed, and by aid of this and other brushes constantly applied, so much impediment has been removed that an addition of two knots an hour to her speed is counted on. This, it is hoped, will give a power of nine knots, when fully laden; higher than is needed for cable laying, and calculated to insure the fullest speed necessary, even against a head wind and an adverse sea. The directors of the Telegraph Construction Company have chartered the *Medway*, a ship of 1,813 tons, to accompany the *Great Eastern* on her voyage out. The *Medway* will carry some hundreds of miles of the cable of last year, and in the event of the expedition being successful, will redischarge this into the then empty tanks of the *Great Eastern*, at Newfoundland. The *Medway* will then start to locate the spot where the broken end lies, to fix buoys, or it may be to commence the picking up. Capt. ANDERSON, to avoid taking the *Great Eastern* to the Nore this year, will go direct to Beerhaven from Sheerness, and will there supply himself with coal for the voyage. The length of time to be occupied in an expedition during which the double process of laying down one cable and picking up another is to be gone through, is necessarily estimated at a much higher rate than the one of last year, and some seventy days are spoken of as the period the *Great Eastern* will be away. Assuming her to leave Sheerness from the 29th June to 3d July next, three days will take her to Beerhaven, where she will stay nine days to take in coal. Allowing five days for waiting for favorable weather, for splicing with the shore end, and [illegible] days for the passage to Trinity Bay, we may look for messages from America about the beginning of August. Next, the *Great Eastern* will again supply herself with coal at Trinity Bay, and at once follow the *Medway* to the grappling ground; this will take three days, and eight more are given to grappling, and [illegible] for returning to Trinity Bay and laying the remainder of the old cable. This done, the return of the *Great Eastern* to England will take twelve days more, and bring her home about the second week in September. In each case a margin must be given to the foregoing figures, but they are based on present calculations, and may be taken as authentic. It will be seen that they assume success throughout, and it may be added that on an elaborate series of problems having been drawn up by authority, as to what would be the effect of different calamities or casualties, should they arise, the responsible leaders of the coming enterprise have answered every supposition satisfactorily in writing. The issue time alone can solve; but whatever may be its result, the more the preparations for the Atlantic expedition of 1866 are known the more they will be regarded as marvels of forethought, of precaution, of skilful analysis of cause and effect, and of logical deductions patiently, laboriously, and courageously worked out.

RECONSTRUCTION.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Policy of Reconstruction.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

There is a bare possibility that the report of the Reconstruction Committee, which was carried so triumphantly through the House, may receive some salutary amendments in the Senate. It is believed that many of the Senators—some, indeed, who have been considered as most "radical" in their views—are opposed to the third section, which disfranchises, until after the next Presidential election, all rebels who voluntarily took part in the secession movement, favoring, as a substitute, a provision which would forever bar prominent rebels from political privileges, but allow the masses to vote.

It is to be hoped that some such action will prevail, for it cannot be denied that the plan which was *developed by the bitter hate of Thaddeus Stevens, makes no attempt at conciliation*, but, on the contrary, *makes the path to the Union for all Southern men*, whether loyal or rebel, *as difficult and disagreeable as possible.* It is amazing that the House should allow the personal feelings of STEVENS, which are unquestionably full of revenge for injuries sustained by his estate in the rebel raid into Pennsylvania, to shape and control its action in a matter which demands the calmest and most dispassionate consideration. We can only hope that the Senate will not be controlled by the views of SUMNER, who is likewise animated by hate engendered in personal wrongs at the hands of the South as personated by the bully BROOKS.

The spirit of revenge, and especially *private revenge, ought to be kept in abeyance* at this critical juncture, though we fully understand how difficult it is to conquer the feeling which ascribes to the insurgents the commencement of the war; to forget the bloody battles through which loyal men marched to the overthrow of the rebellion; to look at the roll of the honored dead, and the emblems of mourning and sorrow that surround us; but, nevertheless, there must come a day when all these things must be but memories of the past in a restored and harmonious Union, and *why wait for a generation to die before the work of reconciliation shall commence?* There are many things done and said in the South well calculated to keep alive a desire to crush their authors into the dust, but it must be recollected that it was said of old, by unerring wisdom, that *if ten righteous men could be found in the doomed city it should be spared.*

The union of the States is unbroken. We fought the insurgents upon that ground, and it is illogical to hold that they may be treated as conquered territories because there were rebels within their borders. It might as well be said that the Northern States were out of the Union, because a party within them supported the Chicago platform, and followed BELMONT and WOOD in the abominable doctrines which they procured to be adopted as the creed of the disloyal Democracy.

Exclusion of the Southern People from Voting.

From the St. Paul Press.

But whether this position is correct or not, we do not believe the enlightened and loyal sentiment of the country will sustain the *wholesale exclusion of the rebel masses from the franchise*, which is contemplated by the third section of the proposed amendment. In the first place, it would be necessarily inoperative in States where nearly the whole population would be disfranchised; and even if it could be enforced its only effect would be to *exasperate and inflame the rebel masses* more than ever against the Government, and thus retard the development of that healthy, loyal, national sentiment at the South which is *the legitimate aim of any reconstruction policy.*

We are opposed to the disfranchisement of the masses of those engaged in the recent rebellion for the same reason that we are opposed to the disfranchisement of the negro population, and that reason is that the exclusion from the franchise of any large mass who are qualified to vote is repugnant to the fundamental principle of republican institutions. *For we devoutly believe that there resides a more potent renovating and restorative influence in the processes of self-government* than in all other measures of reconstruction, and that the silent and unrestricted action of these healthful processes will do more to educate the people of the South in genuine loyalty and in an intelligent conception of their political duties—more to heal the wounds of war and restore, or rather create, a sound political, moral and social sentiment, than any extraneous influence however powerful or however wisely directed. Reconstruction, we have always held and now repeat, must come from within. It is inward growth and not external repression that is needed—and whatever hinders this free, spontaneous development of political activity at the South within the great fundamental limitations of a Democratic Government—is an evil and an evil only. *We hope, therefore, that this third section may be stricken out.*

Glimmerings of Common Sense—What Thaddeus Stevens Styles Blasphemy.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

HONORING THE DEAD.

The Chicago *Tribune* is very fierce in its denunciations of the people of Richmond, because on a recent occasion they repaired in large numbers to a cemetery and cast flowers upon the grave of "Stonewall" JACKSON. It sees in this incident an evidence of untamable rebellious spirit that merits severest reprehension.

We cannot agree with this view. Whatever the faults of the cause in which he died, JACKSON was a brave man—noble-hearted, generous, and the *beau-ideal of a soldier*. Personally, he lived a blameless life. To the service in which he was engaged, he gave all the energies of a mind, mistaken and wrongly directed indeed, but free from malice and from taint of intended crime.

We conversed recently with the Major-General who commanded the division in front of which JACKSON fell. In speaking of him, this brave Union soldier could not repress a tear. He said: "He was gentle as a woman, and my men, who were taken prisoners by him, always came back loudly praising the kindness they received at his hands."

Treason should not be glorified. The rebel cause was infamous, and its infamy has been pronounced by the judgment of the world. But must we, therefore, deny that *upright, conscientious, noble minds were deluded into participation with it—that deeds of rare heroism were performed in its defence—that, wicked though the purpose was which called them to the field, some Confederate soldiers fought with a bravery and a nobility which, given to any just endeavor, would have consecrated their memories forever?* Or shall we refuse to the people of the South, with whom these recollections are the only consolations that remain to them, out of bitter defeat and humiliation, the expression of emotions that naturally connect themselves with the fate of those who, whatever their errors, were their brethren and their defenders?

Recently, the young women of Florence, Ala., assembled in a body, and proceeding to the cemetery at that place, decorated with cypress and with flowers the graves of both the Union and the Confederate dead. This fact has been alluded to everywhere with approbation. It marks a spirit which must prevail, if we are ever to be a thoroughly reunited people. And it seems to us there would have been nothing discreditable in the presence of Union men and women, in the throng which cast flowers upon the mound above "Stonewall" JACKSON.

"Beyond the grave there are no revenges."

For the hateful spirit of Rebellion there can be neither forgiveness nor toleration, but *it is not necessary to the honor or to the welfare of a great people that its mistaken votaries should be followed with obloquy into their tombs.*

A Common Object—Disagreement Only as to Means.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Notwithstanding the wide difference in the conceptions of plans, it cannot be supposed that there really exists any difference, in fact, as to the end which men have in view in the matter of restoring the Union. The common proposition—*the restoration of the Union*—concedes everything, and leaves in question only the manner it shall be done. Nor will there be found to be any great difference as to the importance of having the work done as speedily as will be consistent with having it well done. Therefore the question is, what is the wisest course to pursue? This can be determined only on testimony, and testimony will necessarily be conflicting, in its character, requiring discrimination, impartiality and sagacity in deciding where rests the balance of truth denoting the time of safety. Certainly *this cannot be done by inflammatory appeals*, exciting the passions, or by rejecting the aid of statesmanship. That there has been some disposition to do this, cannot be disputed. Nevertheless it is to be presumed that if it could be made plain that the Southern people can be safely restored to-morrow to their old relations, without a single right abridged, there would not be found a respectable number of persons opposing their immediate return. If it could be made apparent that, under certain restrictions and limitations as to time and manner, it might be done without injury or risk, the objection would be equally as weak. On the the facts in the case, so far as it is possible to obtain them, the question should be determined, and we believe that in the end it will be. If it shall be shown that it is neither safe nor wise to restore the people and States of the South as they were, or even measurably, to their old relations, and if the ascertained truth shall pronounce for years and years of delay, so let it be; and if it along with delay penalties and inflictions are necessary to all the requirements of justice, then let them be imposed. But all this can be determined, not through anger, appeals to prejudices, distortion of truth, or recklessness through ignorance. It is a question for statesmanship to decide; and statesmanship will bear constantly in mind that, while it will never do to admit to participation in the management of the affairs of the Republic its enemies, the Southern people are citizens *who cannot always be treated as enemies*; that to proceed on such an idea would only aggravate immensely present difficulties, and that the public policy and our private dealings with the Southern people should be as with members of a household that cannot be permanently separated, but must be some time, and the sooner the better, brought together into harmonious relations under the same roof. With such a spirit infused into the consideration of the great and difficult problems of reconstruction, and into our feelings with the Southern people, the result cannot be doubted. Otherwise time, a few months, or even a few years, would perhaps itself prove the most effective agency. Indeed, we are not so certain that, considering the tendency on both sides to passion and the cultivation of prejudices, the whole question might not be safely allowed to have a vacation, exemption from experimenting, prescriptions and treatment, actual and proposed, as various as the conceptions of the different classes of men. Nor is it impossible that it may come to this, so that after all, in the disagreements and the complications whereby statesmanship is to a degree foiled, through a brief respite we may "out of this nettle, danger, pluck this flower, safety."

How to Restore Harmony to Disaffected States—A Southern Union View.

From the Louisville Journal.

Any sensible man not blinded by his passions would say that the way to attach people and States to their government and make them thoroughly and reliably loyal would be *to make it for their interests to become so;* to enlist on the side of faithfulness to the Government the mighty agencies of trade and commerce, the sense of protection, and the possession of just rights; to make the people feel through every avenue that can reach their understandings that their government is a blessing and not a curse, a source of happiness and not of misery, an ægis of liberty, not a rod of oppression to them. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Southern masses are not loyal, this would manifestly be the natural way to make them loyal and keep them loyal. If their loyalty is feeble, this would strengthen it, give it vitality and power, and fit it to stand the severest tests. Men set the highest value upon that which is worth the most to them, upon that which is the most precious to them, which is the source of the greatest and most varied blessings to them. Wherever you find men enthusiastically devoted to their government you will find that that government protects them, or is in some way the means of benefit to them, of what they regard as advantageous and good. We have often admired the loyalty of Englishmen to their government; and the secret of it is that wherever a Briton breathes, who has not voluntarily thrown off his allegiance, there waves the British flag over him, representing, for his protection, the whole power of the United Kingdom. This the Briton *feels* and knows to be true. Is it strange, then, that his loyalty should be of the toughest and most enduring, the most ardent and pervasive character? 'Twould be most astonishing if it were not. *Loyalty follows a sense of protection and of rights accorded as the shadow follows the substance.* This is true of the masses, and as a rule. We do not say there are no exceptions to it. We do not say that ambitious demagogues may not seek to overthrow even the best Governments for purposes of personal aggrandizement—for power, wealth, fame, or political crotchets.

Common sense teaches this much; but the opponents of the President in Congress, the framers of the report of the "Reconstruction Committee," facetiously and ironically entitled, "A bill to provide for the restoration of the States in insurrection to their full political rights," don't seem to have any common sense or any other kind of sense of much value. They seem to have left their wits behind them, if they ever had any. They assume that the Southern masses are disloyal, and then lay their wise heads together for six months *to concoct a scheme to keep them so*. They ask the said masses to disfranchise themselves in order to be restored "to their full political rights!" They are to have the right, according to this sapient and statesmanlike proposition, to vote once—for their own disfranchisement—but not to have the right to vote either for members of Congress or for President or for Vice-President until 1870. Why not 1880 or 1890, or 1900? If they are not loyal enough to be entrusted with the right of suffrage now *how will a sense of practical serfdom for four years prove their loyalty?* It will be worse then than now. When 1870 comes the reason for putting off the time of suffrage will be stronger than ever, and the time will have to be further extended, and then further and further yet, or indefinitely. Did anybody ever before see or hear or dream of such a hotch-potch, medley of absurdities, cruelties, contradictions, follies, blindness and madness and malignity for restoring harmony and universal loyalty to a great country lately wrapped in the lurid flames of civil war? This is called statesmanship, and we suppose its authors expect the country so to receive it.

Growing Discontent in the Southern States—Its Causes.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Different reasons are given for the unfavorable reaction in the South. Some say that the rebels are encouraged by the President's policy; others that they are provoked and exasperated by the course of Congress and the continued hostility of the dominant party at the North; and these conflicting opinions are expressed by Southern Union men of undoubted loyalty. Both are true to a certain extent, but the root of the difficulty lies deeper. *It is the disagreement between the Executive and legislative departments of the Government that causes the trouble.* If the President and Congress had been united in almost any line of policy, the Southern people would have acquiesced in it. No other course would have seemed to them possible. But they see the Republican Party divided, thus giving the democratic opposition a chance to recover power, and the *Southern politicians very naturally catch at the idea that through that party they may regain their former political influence.* Indeed, they may be said to be driven to this by the evident determination of the majority of Congress to exclude the Southern States indefinitely from representation and from a part in the Presidential election. Such are the consequences of the unhappy feud at Washington—a feud begun in unreason and persisted in from sheer passion and folly, concerning which it will puzzle the impartial historian to determine which side was most to blame. *It is not yet too late to heal the feud and partially avert some of the deplorable consequences, if there were a disposition on either side to seek things that make for peace and general welfare.* Congress has evidently decided not to interfere with the accomplished reconstruction of the State Governments, and not to attempt to give suffrage to the freedmen. All that is left for it to do, then, is to propose an amendment to the Constitution that shall equalize representation, pass an act excluding certain classes of rebel leaders from office, and admit loyal Representatives and Senators from the Southern States. All these measures the President is committed to and will approve. And then, if all annoying legislation against the President on one side, and all proscription in appointments to office by him on the other shall end, *there will be harmony and unity in the Government*; the South will seek and accept its destiny, and we shall get back again to the good feeling which followed the surrender of the Southern armies. On the contrary, if the war of cross purposes goes on at Washington, it is inevitable that the entire South will fall under the control of the secesh leaders, and hostility to the North and the Union will become fixed. The consequences to the freedmen and Union men of the South, and to the peace and prosperity of the whole country, are fearful to contemplate. Woe to those who had the opportunity to prevent all these evils, but lacked both the wisdom and courage to do it.

The Joint Committee's Plan of Reconstruction.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant (Union.)

Punishment may be considered as no part of the duty of Congress in the business of reconstruction. All that the people ask, all that the best interests of the country demand, is that the great results of the war be secured to the country. *The plan now before Congress does not answer this requirement.* It undertakes, not only to punish the masses of the Southern people, but to make them agree to punish themselves, and places this punishment as a condition of nominal admission to the Union.

This one unwise section destroys the worth of the whole amendment. Strike it out, and the remainder is good, and will be accepted by the country. We do not say that the first and last sections of the proposed amendment are worthless, but *the really objectionable portion is removed with the third section.* The safety of the nation requires the equalization of representation in the lower House of Congress, and the repudiation of the rebel debt. Justice demands that the rebel leaders shall be excluded from the honors of Federal office. The Civil Rights Bill secures every citizen in his freedom, and with these other points settled, there is no one who could honestly object to receiving the Southern States into the fellowship of the Union.

In passing the amendment, disfranchising section and all, the House did what many of its members disapproved. It was passed under the lash of Thad. Stevens, aided in his designs by the copperheads who forced it to a vote. In the Senate there is no such pressure, and we may expect a calm discussion and a considerate vote. We cannot doubt that such a discussion will result in the modification of the bill in the manner we have suggested, and that the House will concur in the change. When this is done, Congress will have made one long step in the path of restoration. The people will accept such an amendment as satisfactory, and the great Union Party of the country will rally to its support. *The amendment, modified as it doubtless will be in the Senate, will furnish a standing point for every breach of the Union Party, and will go far to heal existing differences.* We all desire peace and not continued punishment—security and not perpetual uneasiness. The guarantees named in the second and fourth sections of the proposed amendment promise to accomplish this, and their adoption by Congress will be welcomed by the whole country.

Can the South be Kept Out?

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The intimate political, commercial and social relations existing between the Northern and Southern portions of this Union render the continuance of any wide difference in their relations to the General Government a matter of impossibility. That disfranchisement of the South which makes the present great political distinction between them, cannot be maintained any length of time without involving the North likewise. Such dissimilarity of treatment of the two divisions by the General Government must inevitably produce collisions between the different departments of the Government, which must either terminate in putting an end to the inequality or subverting the Government itself. The dominant party in Congress is fast paving the way for the settlement of this question, and for its settlement against themselves and in favor of the equality of rights and privileges under the Constitution among all the States.

* * * * *

That the restoration of the South to political equality with the North *is indispensable to the national peace*, as well as prosperity, is apparent to all dispassionate and reflecting men. The paralysis of the South can but cripple and impede the North, the two sections being a part of the same Government. The vigorous body cannot continue in health tied to the paralytic. The crippling of that South which furnished two-thirds of the exports of the United States before the war *cannot but impair the National wealth and seriously diminish its resources.* Injuries so serious can only be repaired by releasing the Southern States from the disabilities and humiliations imposed upon them. In no other way can the nation be restored to its highest state of prosperity, and placed in the best condition to bear up cheerfully under the weight of the debt with which it is now encumbered.

Every day of postponement of this wise measure of the Federal Government is accumulating, in geometrical ratio, the damage to the national interests, as well as the perils to the liberties of the people of the whole country. The ruling party in Congress hopes to postpone it till after the Presidential election, that they may be enabled to elect their own man and get complete possession of the immense patronage of the Federal Government. This expedient is fraught with trouble and difficulties. They insure their own defeat, and may involve the country in revolution. The South cannot be excluded from participation in that election, and should any nominee be elected with the Southern vote, he would be placed in the chair by the Northern party that supported him, even at the cost of blood.

The South cannot be kept out of the Union. They who labor to keep her out may much easier revolutionize the Government—establishing upon its ruins a despotism. But they would make nothing by that. A despotism would be one for themselves as well as for us. It would be only a different mode of arriving at that equality which must come, and that before long, in one way or another.

Proscription of Citizens.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The exclusive policy, which those who hold power in several of the States are diligently pursuing, cannot fail to produce confusion and bloodshed. It needs no inquiry by Committees into the temper of this or that community—it only requires the simplest acquaintance with the instincts of human nature, to certify to every reasonable man, that when a majority in Maryland and West Virginia and Tennessee and Missouri, attempt to exclude from the elective franchise, and from a share in the Government, the vast majority of the people—trouble must and will come. A majority may yield for a brief time, and as an accidental or extraordinary measure, to the sway of the minority; but to yield to it as a settled policy they never will—especially a majority that is vast and overwhelming, and that comprises the virtue, the intelligence and the manhood of the nation.

We know that when these monitions of reason, and of all experience, are brought to the attention of the revolutionists who are now busy sowing the wind, it only serves to alarm their ambition, and to let loose their rage. They reply with threats of armed force, and of halters, which are to crush down all discontent and to hang those who may have the spirit to murmur. But a moment's reflection will suffice to show them that this is but a declaration of eternal war. It is impossible to keep down human nature, except with a powerful and ever-present repression.

If the country is prepared to sanction this; if it is prepared to accept as a permanency the maintenance of a large standing army to garrison vast areas, the disturbance of the public peace by countless outbreaks, the destruction of the general prosperity by universal distractions and bitterness and tumults; then perhaps the handful of bad men who are seeking to overthrow popular Government in some of our States may expect to be tolerated and sustained. But *when people reflect that peace is impossible except upon stable conditions, and that peace is necessary to the prosperity of the country*, their interests will prompt them to scout the monstrosity of governing the majority by the minority, in the name of free Government.

It may serve very well to round an invective, and to give expression to a suggestion of Satan's, it may, even aid in firing the Radical heart on the eve of an election, to disregard the honest and palpable facts and truth of the case, and talk about treason and traitors in connection with ninety hundredths and more, of the worth, virtue and intelligence of a whole section of the Union; but sensible people will find in such dishonest rant, poor compensation for a perpetual disturbance of the peace of the country, and interruption to its industry and thrift.

That the proscribed citizens will be content and quiet under the projected exclusions, it is absurd to suppose. They can be, and doubtless will be, greatly persecuted by the usurping authorities; but it will be a pleasure dearly bought, and harassed with continual alarm, and sooner or later will meet its retribution.

The policy of exclusion is one, therefore, not only wicked, tyrannical and scandalous, *but is pregnant with trouble to the country, injury to the general prosperity, and recriminations and retributions for its contrivers. It would be the greatest curse which the worst enemy of the country could wish for it.*

Destitution at the South.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

———, Va., Thursday, May 10, 1866.

Situated as you are you have no adequate idea of the extreme destitution prevailing in Virginia, and it is said to be less here than in the more Southern States. *If ever a people were punished for their acts, surely the Southern people have been, and the end is not yet.* We have lost our friends on the battle-field and from disease; we have had our property destroyed and every industrial interest of the country completely annihilated. As for my individual interest, the loss of my negroes, except as property, affects me but little; but in the aggregate the loss has beggared the South. I do not expect to live to see an approach to a renewal of our former prosperity. Not only on this account, but the violent disruption of the whole social fabric, followed as it has been, and will indefinitely be, by political agitation, *will prevent for many years anything like the calmness and quiet so necessary to restore the disjointed and broken machinery of industry and enterprise.* Laying aside the money question of the value of the dozen or fifteen negroes I have lost, more than half of whom have absolutely perished from excess of freedom, I am better off without them. But as it is, I am about the poorest man who claims to be a gentleman, that you can possibly know. To a man who has been accustomed to manual labor, and who has come safely out of the struggle with sound limbs and unimpaired health, the situation does not present so many difficulties, or so much privation and misery. He can still find suitable work for his hands to do, whereby he may sustain those dependent upon him as well as he did formerly. But to the gentleman, once surrounded by every comfort attendant upon abundant means, to be deprived of all at one blow—home destroyed, property gone, without the strength or skill to engage in any pursuit requiring muscle or manual dexterity, with refined and educated females dependent upon his exertions, and no employment, for which he is fit, to be found—what more helpless and pitiable an object can you find? I know of many cases of the kind, worse off even than I am; for they have no profession, or that kind of tact which brings them on their feet, or any resource whatever.... There is no danger for a rebel, so called, in visiting the victorious section, I suppose? There is no danger in me now, I'll assure all who think otherwise, and for the remainder of my pilgrimage here on earth my course will be decidedly nonaggressive.

A Canadian View of Reconstruction.

The Toronto *Globe*, edited by Hon. GEORGE BROWN, who may be said to be the leading public man of Canada West, and whose partisanship on the side of our radicals is warm and hearty, feels bound to condemn the disfranchising or third section of the amendment programme just adopted by the House. He says its only effect will be to "erect in the South for four years a system of 'rotten boroughs' of the worst kind, unless, indeed, wholesale perjury swelled the number of voters very materially," and shows by argument and illustration why this is so. He then concludes: "It is safe to say that this reconstruction is not calculated to secure the purpose for which it is avowedly proposed. *If the real intentions were to keep the South unrepresented until 1870, we should think the policy proposed just the one to effect that object.*" That and nothing else is the "real intention" of the Congressional scheme. It is framed purposely to that end—*made so obnoxious, so humiliating, that were the Southern people to accept it, they would deserve to be disfranchised and degraded to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water for all time.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE SARATOGA HIGH ROCK SPRING.—High Rock Spring, Saratoga, which has long been regarded as a great natural curiosity, has recently been investigated during the progress of excavations carried on to induce, if possible, the water to flow over the opening in the rock. The water without doubt originally flowed through the round orifice in the top, during the process of formation of the rock and probably for years subsequent to that. But ever since the spring has been known the water has failed to reach the top of the rock, having found some subterranean outlet. Since the spring passed into the hands of its present proprietor, efforts have been in progress, as stated above, to penetrate the mystery, and cause the water of again resume its ancient flow. The first has already been accomplished, and some very singular facts brought to light. A slight excavation has shown that the rock only extended a few inches below the surface, and it was easily removed. Within it was a chamber about two feet in diameter, and below a pit formed by the bubbling water, about ten feet in depth, in which were found a number of tumblers lost in dipping water. All around the soil was filled with encrustations formed by the deposit from the water; but immediately beneath the rock lay the body of a tree, eighteen inches in diameter, which still retained its form, and was sufficiently firm to be sawed in sections and pulled out. This tree must have fallen before the formation of the surface rock commenced, and had probably lain there thousands of years. Several feet further down the body of an oak, eight inches in diameter, was found, and which has suffered very little decay. After reaching a depth of twelve feet, it became apparent that a few inches more would bring to view the crevice from which this fountain unceasingly flows. Here the work was stopped, to procure a tube which will bring the water to the surface of the ground. When the tubing is fitted to the rock, so as to exclude all extraneous substances, and confine the gases, it is confidently believed that a superior article of mineral water will be obtained, which will be available for commercial purposes. The High Rock is to be replaced, and no doubt is entertained that the water can be made to overflow as it did in ages past.—*Troy Whig.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—A WOMAN TORN IN PIECES.—A deplorable and shocking accident occurred on the Central Railroad Bridge, crossing the river, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Locomotive No. 203, LUTHER HART, engineer, had just arrived with a freight train from Buffalo, and was backing from the North-street depot to the round-house, and moving at a very slow rate of speed—probably less than five miles an hour. At the west end of the bridge the switchman signaled the engine to stop, and at the same moment those who were riding on the machine observed an object on the track over which they had just passed. It proved to be the remains of a woman, frightfully torn and mangled. She had been knocked down and run over, but nobody could tell how. Nothing had been seen of her by the men—five in number—on the locomotive, and the first the switchman saw was what appeared to be a bundle of clothing beneath the machine. How or when she got there nobody seemed to know. She may have been dragged or rolled along for many feet. One side of her head was crushed, her intestines were torn out, both arms broken in several places, and both legs severed—one of them entirely and the other adhering by a strip of flesh. Coroner TREAT was sent for, and caused the remains to be gathered up and placed in a coffin. He then summoned a jury, and an inquest was held. The deceased proved to be Mrs. MARY ANN HOFF, a widow, aged 59 years, who resided with her son-in-law, Mr. LEONARD WINEGARTNER, on Holland-street, in the Sixth Ward. The verdict was in accordance with the facts above stated. It did not appear that the engineer was to blame, as he was running very slowly and the bell was ringing. It came out on the inquest that the deceased was afflicted with disease of the lungs, and was sometimes attacked with paroxysms of coughing, during which she was utterly helpless and unable to move.—*Rochester Union, May 15.*

GRAND PAPER COLLAR MONOPOLY.—The principal paper collar patents, LOCKWOOD's paper collar with cloth lining, and GRAY's patent for molded paper collars, have been extensively infringed upon by numerous paper collar makers, few comparatively paying a royalty for their use. The owners of the patents have growled and threatened about it a good deal, though there have been no prosecutions, we believe; but a formidable consolidation has just been effected, with the intention to control the Gray and Lockwood patents and prevent their use by outside parties hereafter. The combination is composed of ten of the strongest companies in the country, the Massasoit, (HAYS TAYLOR,) of this city, among them, and will be known by the name of the Union Paper Collar Company. Circulars have been sent to all dealers, forbidding the purchase of collars that do not bear the Union Company's stamp, under the penalty of prosecution; and actions will also be commenced against parties who infringe upon these patents in their manufactures. The result already is to make dealers timid about purchasing collars made by manufacturers outside of the combination, and if the Union Company is not left to occupy the field alone, there is likely to be a lively contest and plenty of work for the courts. Combination and monopoly has been the order of the day, for some time, with the express and telegraph and railroad interests, but who thought that the paper collar manufacturers would do so?—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEYS.—As but few of our readers, in all probability, are acquainted with the method used in the distribution and payment of prize money by the Departments of the Government having these matters in charge, and as many are interested in the subject, we give the following for their information: The order for distribution, accompanied by the prize list, is sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, where it is at once taken in hand by the computing clerk, who makes the requisite apportionment according to the law in force at the time of capture. This, after receiving the signature of the Auditor, is sent to the Second Comptroller, who, if it is correct, gives it his approval and returns it to the Auditor as ready for payment. All claims then on file with the Auditor are taken up, examined, and orders for payment made, which are also signed by the Auditor and sent to the Comptroller for his revision; after which they are returned to the Auditor, recorded, and letters of transmittal written to the attorneys or claimants, as the case may be. Each letter is then copied, the certificates are inclosed and the letters mailed. The length of time consumed depends upon the number of certificates which may have been previously sent to the Comptroller. Frequently there are from eight to fifteen hundred already there which must be disposed of before new ones can receive attention.—*Washington Star, May 17.*

SHAVING ON SUNDAY.—The right of barbers to keep their places of business open on Sunday has been decided on by competent legal authority in Hartford, Conn., where the question whether or no this privilege was possessed by the tonsorial craft had almost attained the attitude of being connected with politics. In the case of WM. HILLS, charged with violation of the Sunday Law in keeping his barber-shop open on the Lord's day, the Judge before whom it was tried held that the term "necessity" used in the statute, which permits "works of necessity" on the Sabbath, does not refer to physical necessity, but to those things which contribute to convenience and comfort. He cited the case of Commonwealth *vs.* Knox, the defendant being indicted for unlawfully traveling on the Sabbath, in the decision of which the Court say, "by necessity there cannot be understood physical necessity; for a case in which man is physically obliged to travel can hardly be imagined; but a moral fitness or propriety of traveling under the circumstances of any particular case." He said that he shouldn't hold that selling milk was a violation, because, although there is no physical necessity, there is a great convenience in having fresh milk Sunday morning, so great as to amount practically to a necessity. He applied the rule to the shaving of customers in barber-shops, and decided accordingly.

THE FIRE IN THE PINES.—A correspondent writing from Tuckerton, Burlington County, N. J., gives us the following account of the fires that have recently raged in the woods "along shore:" A devastating fire broke out in a "coaling" in the woods about seven miles from the Shore road, in the township of Little Egg Harbor, on Sunday, April 29, and spread with frightful rapidity before a strong northwest wind toward the coast. Nothing could stay its furious progress until it reached the cultivated fields along the shore. The villages of Tuckerton in Burlington County, and of West Creek in Ocean County, were threatened at one time with imminent destruction. One farm-house along the road between these villages was burned down, and two dwellings back a short distance in the woods shared the same fate. It is estimated that not less than 20,000 acres of timbered and are burnt over, the timber on which, with little exception, is completely killed. Loss is estimated at $100,000. More than half the timbered part of Little Egg Harbor is burnt, and a portion of the townships of Bass River and of Stafford in Ocean County.

INTERESTING DIVORCE CASE—WIFE LOST AND A FORTUNE GAINED.—A divorce case, which has been lately pending in our courts, and to which was attached something of interest, was decided on Wednesday by Judge MEREDITH, who issued a decree in favor of Mrs. JESSIE B. HARVIE, plaintiff, absolving her from the matrimonial bonds formerly existing between herself and ROBERT HARVIE. The suit was prosecuted by A. MOISE, Jr., counsel for the plaintiff, who is a well-known, pretty and popular ex-actress and danseuse, having formerly figured on the stage under her maiden name of JESSIE WARNER, and, rumor says, that undaunted by the unfortunate termination of love's first young dream, the fair divorced proposes soon to link herself in hymeneal bonds with some other daring spirit. The husband found some consolation in the loss of his wife by the unexpected gain of a fortune, for on the very day on which the divorce was granted, he received a letter from his father (who was supposed to be dead) announcing his return with a fortune from foreign parts, and offering his son the sum of $12,000 with which to commence business.—*Richmond Whig, May 18.*

A LADY ABLE TO PROTECT HERSELF.—A respectably-dressed individual of the genus loafer (says the St. Louis *Press*) insulted a lady on a Fourth-street car, a few days since, by paying her fare to the conductor before he reached her. The lady, on being informed that her fare had been paid, asked the conductor if the person on the opposite side was the one. Upon being answered in the affirmative, she said she had no acquaintance with the man, but that he was continually following her, had three times before paid her fare in the cars, and she was determined to put a stop to it. By this time the loafer had started for the rear of the car, but not quick enough to escape the incensed woman, who, catching him by the collar, slapped his face well and strong, and then applying the toe of a No. 3 gaiter to the junction of the legs of his "unmentionables," propelled him to the sidewalk, after which she resumed her seat, while the spectators rendered a verdict of "served him right."

A FLOATING ISLAND.—The Bangor *Whig* says that there has existed in Eddington Pond, for many years, an island of about half an acre in extent, which literally floated upon the water, having no hold upon the ground save what was afforded by the roots of some of the trees upon it which had grown through the island into the bottom of the pond. The surface of the island is sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of a loaded team. One day last week a freshet in the pond raised the water to such a height that these roots were broken, and the island, impelled by the force of the wind, slowly drifted across the pond, (a distance of one-quarter of a mile,) carrying with it a boom and the logs contained therein. It now remains near the shore, which the intervening logs prevented it from entirely reaching, a marvel to all who behold it and hear its wonderful story.

LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.—A correspondent of the Alton *Democrat* says two more victims have fallen at the hands of a Jersey County Vigilance Committee. This makes seven men whom this Committee have put to death without judge or jury, beyond themselves, on the charge of their having been horse-thieves and depredators upon other property. The last-named victims were WILEY BOWDEN, of Jersey County, and ——— MATTERSON, of Calhoun. The Committee as they said, having finished their bloody work, on Saturday last surrendered themselves at Grafton. It will be a world's wonder if this mob administration of the laws, or rather disregard of the laws, does not sooner or later recoil upon the citizens who encourage or connive at it.

SLAVERY IN NEW-JERSEY.—It is well known that the last census enumerates some half-dozen slaves in the State of New-Jersey. The Trenton *American* of a recent date says the township of Marlborough, Monmouth County, has sued the executor of an estate for money expended for the support of a slave who had belonged to said estate, and the executor contested that since the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, the estate is not legally bound to support the former slave, and that the township is as much bound to support the black pauper, now that he is free, as if he were a white man.

POSTAL AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.—The Post-office Department has issued orders to discontinue the delivery of the mails at an early day at all offices in South Carolina, and perhaps in other States, where there are no commissioned postmasters. This order, the Governor of South Carolina says, will subject the Press and the business community to very serious embarrassment unless steps are taken to secure the services at each post-office of persons who can take the oath prescribed by Congress; and he therefore recommends that some person be selected at each office who can take the oath and give the bonds.

FATAL RESULT OF A JOKE.—SAMUEL PEABODY, of New-Hope, Cayuga County, in this State, came to his death, on the 6th inst., in a singular manner. A set of scamps infest that village, who seem to have been in the habit of annoying him in various ways, putting old wagons on the roof of his shop, breaking his windows and obstructing the door. On the Sunday night previous they thrust a long pole down the chimney, fastening an old sleigh on the top. Mr. PEABODY was engaged in removing it, when he fell from the roof to the ground, receiving mortal injury. He is said to have been a quiet, inoffensive old man.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.—An exchange says: A great many persons are at a loss to know how to dispose of ragged and mutilated currency that accumulates on their hands. It is the easiest thing in the world, and without any expense. When you get three dollars' worth on hand, put in a small package, pin a paper band around it, with your name, post-office address and amount; then put it in an envelope and address it to the "Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C." In a few days you will receive new currency in return. It goes and returns free of postage.

RATHER HARD.—Justice SCHUYLER, of Albany, has decided a landlord who takes a married woman to board assumes the position of a man about to marry. He takes her "for better or for worse," and if she fails to come up to the standard of his expectations realized, he must suffer the consequences, as he could obtain no redress from the husband any more than the husband could from the clergyman who bound him to the woman in wedlock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 19, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	110	300	West. U. Tel.	62
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	101¾	300	do	61¾
26,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	102⅞	100	do	61⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74...R.	97½	100	do	61⅞
800	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		100	do	61⅞
	First Ser..Sm'l	102⅝	50	do.....2d call	61⅝
4,000	do....2d Ser.	102⅝	1500	Erie R.	74⅝
2,000	do....Small	102⅜	100	do	74⅝
5,000	Louisiana 6s	96	100	Hud. R. R.	112⅞
500	Conn. State 6s	97	100	do	112⅞
7,000	Cal. 7s	109	300	do	113
1,000	Missouri 6s	75	1200	Reading R.	107⅝
3,000	Virginia 6s	68½	100	Mich. Cen.	109½
2,000	N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	103¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅝
			500	do	79⅝
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	98	800	do	80
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	98	900	do.....2d call	80½
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅝	100	do	80½
50,000	do	28½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅝
10,000	do	28⅝	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	85
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	102⅝	1600	do	85⅝
1,000	Lack. & West. 1st	99	500	do.....b5	85⅝
1,000	Chi. & Alt. S. F. Bs	96	35	C. & N. W.	29
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	89½	100	do	29⅝
40	Merchants' Bank	114½	100	do	29⅝
100	Bk. of Commerce	110	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	59⅝
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	115	100	do.....b10	59⅝
20	Ocean Bank	100	21	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	114
17	Am. Ex. Bank	114	1200	Cleve. & Tol.	106
15	Metropolitan B'k	120	400	do..2d call.b10	106
150	Fourth Nat. Bank	105⅝	400	Chic. & R. I.	94
30	do	104	200	New-Jersey C.	117
50	Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	106	200	P., F. W. & C.	99
20	Park Bank	150	600	do	98⅝
300	Canton Co.	61⅜	200	do	98⅝
100	Del. & Hud. C.	142⅝	100	do.....s15	98½
100	Central Coal	43⅝	20	Chic. & Alt.	96
100	Spring M. Coal	45	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	101
100	do.....2d call	44½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	72¾
200	Cum. Coal P.	47⅛	300	do	72⅝
100	Wyom. Val. Co.	40	50	do.....2d call	73
200	Cary Improve't	15⅝	100	Mil. & St. Paul	58
100	Quicksilver	53⅛	100	H. & St. Jo.	37
500	New-York Cen.	94⅝	100	Morris & Essex R.	85
100	do.....2d call	94½	100	Alt. & T. H.	34½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Spruce Hill C....b3	5	500	M. So. & N. I.	79⅝
300	do	5	100	do.....b10	79⅝
200	do.....b3	5⅛	300	do.....s3	79⅝
100	Quick. Min	53⅝	800	Clev. & Tol.	105⅜
100	do.....s3	53⅝	100	do	105⅜
100	Mariposa Pref.	22⅜	500	do.....s3	105⅜
100	do.....b3	22⅜	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	85⅜
800	N. Y. Central	94⅝	1100	do	85⅜
200	do.....c	94⅝	500	do.....b30	85⅜
500	do.....s3	94⅝	800	do.....s3	85⅜
1200	do	94⅞	2200	do	85
1800	do	95	500	do.....s3	84⅞
400	do.....b10	95	400	Chi. & N. W.	29⅝
900	do.....s3	94⅞	400	do.....s3	29⅝
300	Erie R.....c	74½	300	do.....b3	29⅝
500	do.....s3	74⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	59⅝
200	do.....b3	74⅝	200	do.....b3	59⅜
100	Hud. R. R.	112⅝	300	do.....s3	59⅜
100	do.....b3	112⅝	200	do	59⅜
1200	Reading R.	107⅝	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....b3	98⅜
300	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C....b3	28¼	500	M. S. & N. I.	80⅜
10,000	do	28⅜	1200	do.....b3	80⅜
10,000	do.....c	28⅜	600	do	80⅜
100	Canton Co.	61⅜	500	do.....b10	80⅜
200	do.....b3	61⅜	100	do.....s10	80⅜
100	do.....s3	61⅜	600	do.....s3	80¼
100	Cum. Coal.....s3	46⅜	1300	Clev. & Pitts.	85⅜
200	do	46⅜	500	do.....b3	85⅜
500	Spruce H. C.....s3	4⅞	400	do.....s3	85⅜
100	Quicksilver	52⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol.....s3	105⅜
400	Mariposa Pr.	22⅝	200	do	105⅜
200	do.....s3	22½	100	Chic. & R. Is. x-d..c	93⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. R.....b3	94⅝	100	do	93⅜
200	do.....c	94⅝	500	Chi. & N. W.....b3	29⅜
100	West. U. Tel.....s10	60½	100	do	29⅜
400	Erie Railroad.....b3	74⅛	200	do.....s10	29⅜
100	do.....c	74⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. P..b3	59⅜
600	do.....s3	74⅛	100	do.....b10	59⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	113⅛	100	do.....s3	59⅜
100	do.....s3	113⅛	200	P. F. W. & C.	98⅜
500	Reading R.	107⅝	100	do.....s3	98⅜

MONDAY, May 21—P. M.

The Foreign Trade and Exchanges of the past week were especially active. The resumption of Gold shipments to New-York on the first of May, and which made a demand for only $2,412,000 the first two weeks of the month, was accelerated by the adverse financial and political news from England and the Continent, received by the steamers which arrived early in the week. The demand reached the large sum of $8,763,000, which was supplied, in about equal portions from the Gold deposits in Bank, and by sales from the Treasury Office. The latter were continued on Saturday, after the shipments of the week had all been cleared, and a portion of the additional purchases were no doubt made in preparation for further shipments this week. Other purchases had all the appearance of a speculation on the chances, first of continued bad, if not worse, news from England, and secondly, of driving the Government from the market as a seller at 130 ⅌ cent. As, however, the shipments thus far in May leave still about *seventy-three millions* to be drawn upon, there is not much prospect that the supply will run short, or that the Treasury will lose either the control of the market or the present most legitimate opportunity to sell freely of what it has to sell, and for which it has no present use, at a fair premium. Of the Gold now in the Treasury, the whole could be made available, if need be, to supply the demand, but as half the sum is not likely to be wanted at home or abroad, there is no more sense in threats of combinations "to take the whole" than on a similar trial a few months ago, when the Treasury had much less at control.

The Customs receipts last week resumed the lead of the Interest payments on the Public Debt. Of the May appropriation for the latter only $3,588,000 remains to be called for at New-York, and some smaller balances at the other offices. While the Customs to come in at New-York and the out-ports to the close of June will reach, as we now estimate, full $20,000,000. After the first of July, another but less important installment of Gold Interest will fall due, but scarcely equal, at any time, to the daily receipts through that month for Customs.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,130,282, against the total entries of $3,504,853 same week last year. The Export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,738,972, against $2,229,028 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $8,763,295, against $2,964,268 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,542,853. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 3,449 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 8,722.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to April 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	March	$25,919,086
August	24,233,663	April 7	7,584,250
September	22,480,272	April 14	5,760,841
October	23,056,733	April 21	7,623,954
November	26,989,125	April 28	6,229,635
December	29,221,045	May 5	3,886,560
January	30,037,059	May 12	4,767,121
February	30,520,430	May 19	6,130,282
Total to date since July 1			$270,118,142
Against same time last year			139,667,262
Increase since July 1			$130,450,880

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to April 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,075	March	$23,668,817
August	14,687,077	April 11	6,069,510
September	13,028,314	April 18	6,267,431
October	21,272,243	April 25	6,255,521
November	23,030,426	May 2	4,718,633
December	22,225,303	May 9	3,219,011
January	20,108,207	May 16	3,738,972
February	17,185,567		
Total to date since July 1			198,941,533
Against same time last year			192,649,913
Increase since July 1			$6,291,610
Gold, May 19, 1866			130⅜ ⅌ cent.
Gold, May 20, 1865			130⅝ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,986	March	$1,045,039
August	1,554,398	April 7	206,000
September	2,494,573	April 14	122,628
October	2,516,221	April 21	117,312
November	2,046,180	April 28	73,680
December	2,744,161	May 5	996,634
January	2,108,336	May 12	1,315,161
February	1,807,030	May 19	8,763,295
Total to date, since July 1			$29,241,159
Against same time last year			31,249,225
Decrease since July 1			$2,008,066

The Exports of Specie to Foreign ports from New-York, and the receipts of California Gold and Foreign Specie at New-York, from the beginning of each Fiscal Year to the close of the Third Week in May, for six years—beginning with July 1, 1860, just preceding the War, have been as follows:

Outward.		Inward.	
To May 21, 1866	$29,241,159	To May 21, 1866	$27,725,000
To May 21, 1865	31,249,000	To May 21, 1865	16,436,000
To May 21, 1864	50,692,000	To May 21, 1864	11,091,000
To May 21, 1863	50,328,000	To May 21, 1863	20,595,000
To May 21, 1862	18,081,000	To May 21, 1862	37,729,000
To May 21, 1861	23,487,000	To May 21, 1861	60,849,000
Total	$203,078,000	Total	$174,425,000

Of the inward movement, the totals for each year are as follows:

To May 21.	California.	Foreign.	Total.
1866	$25,661,000	$2,064,000	$27,725,000
1865	14,936,000	1,500,000	16,436,000
1864	9,491,000	1,600,000	11,091,000
1863	19,595,000	1,000,000	20,595,000
1862	26,103,000	11,626,000	37,729,000
1861	22,062,000	28,787,000	60,849,000
Totals	$117,848,000	$46,577,000	$174,425,000

The amount of Gold in the Associated Banks of New-York, on the 1st of July, 1865, from which the above tables date, and in the United States Treasury was:

In New-York Banks	$22,464,000
In United States Treasury	6,253,000
Total on 1st July, 1865	$28,817,000
Total May 21, 1866	$78,906,000
Less Gold Notes in Bank counted as Gold, say	6,000,000—$72,906,000
The amount held on the 1st of May was	$81,590,000
Since received from California	2,391,000
Together	$83,981,000
Less Exports since May 1	11,075,000
Leaving on hand as above	$72,906,000

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,806	January	$2,364,263
August	1,681,206	February	3,632,431
September	2,627,146	March	3,967,553
October	2,479,097	April	2,551,721
November	1,262,873	May 2	1,318,271
December	2,519,933	May 10	1,072,820
Total to date, since July 1			$25,661,156
Against same time last year			14,936,094
Increase since July 1			$10,725,062

The Customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,575
September	13,037,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,885,803
November	10,138,601	November	4,243,786
December	8,378,335	December	2,783,684
January	12,469,665	January	5,738,696
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,163,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May 5	2,277,673	May 5	7,061,900
May 12	2,417,390	May 12	2,649,000
May 19	2,542,853	May 19	1,702,000
Total	$119,690,712	Total	$43,625,861

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	129@130⅛@129¾@130⅛
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents, 5-20 years	102¼@102⅝
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40 years	96⅛@96⅞
U. S. 7.30 ⅌ cents, 1867-8	101⅝@102⅛
New-York Central	92½@95@94⅝
New-York and Erie	73⅝@76@73⅝
Rock Island	94⅛@93⅜
Michigan Southern	78⅛@80⅜@79⅝
Illinois Central	122⅜@120
Hudson River	109½@113
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84@86⅛@85⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	99@100@98⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	28@29⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	54⅝@52⅜
Cumberland	45⅛@48⅛@46⅜
Reading	107⅛@107⅝
Northwestern Preferred	59½@58⅝
Canton Land Co.	59⅝@61⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26⅝@28⅝@28⅜
Mariposa Preferred	22⅜@20@22⅜

After our list of Gold shipments for Saturday's steamers for Europe was made up on Friday night, about $750,000 was added by various shippers, making the total for the day $5,280,099, and for the week, *eight millions, seven hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars*, the heaviest single week's shipment ever made from the port of New-York. The list is as follows:

May 15, steamer Kangaroo, Liverpool, American gold	$75,000
May 15, steamer Palmyra, Liverpool, American gold	115,000
May 15, steamer Palmyra, Liverpool, gold bars	91,461
May 15, steamer Palmyra, Havre, American gold	105,000
May 16, steamer Scotia, Havre, American gold	450,000
May 16, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, American gold	2,213,000
May 16, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, Mexican gold	2,261
May 16, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, sovereigns	2,000
May 16, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, gold bars	415,474
May 16, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, silver	5,000
May 17, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, silver coin	5,000
May 17, bark E. Marrison, American silver	4,000
May 18, steamer City of Paris, Liverpool, American gold	3,006,404
May 18, steamer City of Paris, Liverpool, American silver	100,500
May 18, steamer Germania, Hamburg, American gold	894,000
May 18, steamer Germania, Hamburg, American silver	50,000
May 18, steamer Germania, Hamburg, German silver	500
May 18, steamer Napoleon III., Havre, American gold	592,000
May 18, steamer Napoleon III., Havre, silver bars	31,695
May 19, steamer New-York, Bremen, American gold	15,000
May 19, steamer New-York, London, American gold	80,000
May 19, steamer New-York, Havre, American gold	150,000
May 19, steamer New-York, Southampton, American gold	150,000
May 19, steamer City of Limerick, Liverpool, American gold	55,000
Total	$8,763,295

The Gold Room continued at the steady quotation of 130@130¼ throughout the day. A few of the heavy speculators supposed, after the announcement of the large shipment of the day, that the Government might cease their sales at the present price, and some considerable bids were made and supplied by the Broker supposed to be acting for the Treasury at 130¼ on the opening of the market at 10:30 A. M. After these sales the transactions were in less important sums, the belief growing quite general that the Government would make no change in price at present, nor cease to be a seller so long as the Gold is wanted for export or otherwise.

The Foreign Exchanges closed for the day's steamers at 109⅝ on London for 60-day bills and 110⅛ for 3 day bills; Paris f.5.12½ for 60 days and f. 5.8¾ for sight.

The Money Market was in good supply at 4@5 ⅌ cent. to the leading Brokers, though there was some talk of an advance in rates this week on account of some heavy purchases of Gold from the Treasury, partly to be carried on speculation and by borrowing the Currency in the open market. How far this last operation has gone, or likely to go, we are not advised, but there were indications in the afternoon that nearly all the Gold bought from the Treasury *Saturday* was taken on speculation, and perhaps $1,500,000 Friday night in the same way.

The Customs Duties paid into the Treasury Office this week in Gold amount to $2,542,853; the Gold Interest paid out, $1,702,000.

On the Stock Exchange the Government Stocks were generally firm at the rates of Friday; the old 5-20s of 1862 advanced to 101⅝@¾, and the 5-20s of 1865 to 102⅛ ⅌ cent. The Railway list was higher on New-York Central and Hudson River than on Friday, and rather lower on most of the Western Roads. Only one regular session of the Boards was held, as usual on Saturday, and the market outside closed, at 3:30 P. M., about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅝	96⅞	Northwest	29⅝	28⅞
U. S. 5-20s	102	102⅛	N. West Pref.	59½	58⅝
U. S. 7.30s	102⅝	102⅛	Rock Island	93⅝	93⅜
N. Y. Central	94⅜	94⅝	Fort Wayne	98⅜	98⅜
Erie	74⅜	73⅝	Cumb'land Coal	47⅛	46⅜
Hudson	111⅝	113	Quicksilver	54⅛	52⅜
Reading	107⅝	107⅜	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	79⅝	79⅝	Mariposa Pref.	22⅜	22½
Illinois Central	120⅛	120	Canton	61⅜	61⅜
Pittsburgh	85⅝	85⅜	Ohio Certificates	28⅝	28⅜
Tennessee 6s	90⅜	90⅜	American Gold	130	130
Pacific Mail	224	224	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅜
Missouri 6s	75	75			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of N. America	109
Manhattan	130	Irving	110
Merchants'	114	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	115	People's	118
Union	115	Shoe and Leather	109
America	140	Corn Exchange	115
Phœnix	104	Continental	98
Tradesmen's	135	St. Nicholas	101
Greenwich	130	Commonwealth	101
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Atlantic	103
National	106	New-York County	140
Seventh Ward	106	Importers' & Traders'	112
State of New York	106	Park	150
Commerce	110	Manufac. & Merch'ts	103
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	105	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Ocean	100	Central National	107
American Exchange	114	First National	205
Pacific	165	Fourth National	105½
Bank of the Republic	112	Ninth National	110½

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. Rr. B.	78⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub'n	85	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	78⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	101	Lack. & West'n Bonds	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100⅛
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	89	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	93
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	98	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102⅜	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	65
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85	102⅜	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	97	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Harlem 3d mort. '68	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	105	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Mich. C. new 1st M. S. F. '82	105⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Chic. & Alton S. Fd.	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	94½	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	97
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	75	Chic. & Alt. Income	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	102½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	73
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	76	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	99
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	62½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	84½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,282,926 78; including for Customs, $507,000; Gold notes, $294,000. Payments, $2,787,068 40. Balance, $103,051,222 92.

The coal tonnage on the Schulkill Navigation for the week ending May 17, 1866, was 34,710 tons; corresponding week last year, 6,412 tons. Increase for the week, 28,298 tons. Tonnage for the season to date, 318,800 tons; corresponding time last year, 164,354 tons. Increase for the season, 154,446 tons.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Prairie du Chien Railroad is called for Monday next.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL..................$1,500,000

Banks, Bankers' and Dealers' accounts solicited. For the accommodation of the Mercantile public, the officers of this institution have organized a special

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT,

which, it is believed, supplies a want not hitherto adequately met by Banks or Brokers. Returns are obtained in the quickest time, and at the lowest rates possible, upon accessible places in the United States and the Canadas. The proceeds, as soon as received, are credited, and notice sent at once of amount of proceeds so credited, to the parties for whom the collections are made. When notes are returned under protest, notice is at once sent to owner of the fact, thus saving the necessity of calling one or more times to inquire whether or not a note has been paid. JAMES BUELL, President.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 19, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 34 bbls. Ashes, 10,587 bbls. Flour, 14,200 bushels Wheat, 63,774 bushels Corn, 7,723 bushels Rye, 45,005 bushels Oats, 18,061 bushels Malt, 278 pkgs. Cut Meats, 86 pkgs. Lard, and 15 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request, at $7 25 for Pots, and $13 75@$14 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in demand and held firm. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23c., Maracaibo at 19c.@22c., Laguayra at 18½c.@20c., Rio at 15½c.@20½c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in good demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Middlings are quoted at from 36c.@39c., chiefly within this range, ⅌ lb. Sales since our last 3,400 bales, against receipts of 186 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 3,449 bales; sales and resales, 18,400 bales; export clearances (since Tuesday) 581 bales; estimated stock at the close, 145,000 bales. The week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been active and excited at advanced and advancing prices. The small amount of Cotton offering, the improved spinning demand, the very decided decline in the receipts at all ports, the unfavorable advices from the South regarding the next crop, and the continued abundance of money, have all combined to create an active speculative demand for Cotton; and in face of the unfavorable advices from Liverpool our market has advanced for the week 3 cents per pound on all grades, closing very firm at quotations. Although the advices from Liverpool continue very unfavorable, they are not regarded on our market, the prevailing opinion being that the same causes that have advanced prices here will also cause their market to advance. The Cotton Goods Market is not active. Standards 20c.@22c. Print Cloths 12c.@12½c." Receipts at all ports for week ending May 11, 20,500 bales; receipts at all ports since the close of the war, 2,260,500 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,449
Receipts since May 1, 1866	13,991
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	295,610
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	749,059
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	449,481
Estimated stock now here	145,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 36-inch, 21c.; Indian Head, 30-inch, 17c.; Bedford, 14½c. Bleached Shirtings—Androscoggin, 31c.; Ballou & Son, 36-inch, 24c.; Ballou & Son, 33-inch, 17c. Prints—Garnier & Co., 18½c.; Hamilton, 18c.; Allen, 16c.; London Mourning, 15½c.; Wamsutta, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Empress Trail, $1 25; Thomson's Boulevard Trail, $1@$1 20; Meyers' I X L, wide Tapes, 65c.@$1 10; J. C. Kelley's Gotham, No. 60, 35c.@52c.; J. C. Kelley's Gotham, No. 70, 47c.@68c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 26c.; Hartford, 21½c. Cambrics—Washington, 13½c.; Portland, 10½c. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 66c.; Amoskeag A, 47½c. Stripes—Everett, 25c.; Uncasville, 24c. Denims—Amoskeag, 52½c.; Manchester, 32½c. Shirts—J W L Standard Dress, No. 25 $19; J W L Standard Dress, No. 150, $25.

FISH—A very moderate inquiry prevails for all kinds, including Dry Cod at $4 50@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $19@$24; No. 2 at $19; No. 3 at $16 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 60c.@62½c. for scale, and 51c.@52½c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at declining prices. Sales since our last, 6,700 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$7 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 90@$9 50, chiefly at $8@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 10@$9 70 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 10	@$7 90
Extra State	7 90	@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 10	@ 9 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 80	@14 00
Extra Genesee	9 50	@13 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	10 75	@17 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 470 bbls., in lots, at $10 35@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is tending downward. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $8 60@$14 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is heavy to-day, including Superfine at $5@$6 75 ⅌ bbl; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 85@$4 for Western, $4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25@$4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 750 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been inactive, including Layer Raisins at $3 85 and Bunch Raisins at $3 70 ⅌ box; Currants at 18c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and much depressed. Sales since our last 21,000 bushels, including White Wisconsin at $2 75; good to very choice Milwaukee Club at $1 93@$2 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more active, opening heavily, under more liberal receipts, but closing quite buoyantly for all sound lots of both new and old, which are not abundant. Sales since our last 94,000 bushels at 76c.@80c. for unsound, and 79c.@83c., in store and delivered, for sound new and old mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in demand, including State, at 63c.@64c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 57c.@59c.; old Western at 58c.@61c. in store and delivered; new Western at 48c.@52c. ⅌ bush.; sales 38,000 bushels. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt continue quite nominal.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand, at 65c.@95c. for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for and are firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 43,385 hides, sales 30,900 hides; the latter including: 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 25 lbs., 20½c. gold, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., mostly 19½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,250 Dry Corrientes, 20½ lbs., 15½c., gold, usual selection; 600 Dry Corrientes, Culls, 23 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½ lbs., 16½c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., 15½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Para, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,400 Dry Central American and Mexican, 18@20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 26 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Texas, 23@26 lbs., 12c.@16c. cash, as they run; 700 Dry Salted Matamoros, 30 lbs., private terms; 350 Wet Salted California, 45 lbs., private terms; 2,700 City Slaughters, Steers, 70@75 lbs., 9½c.@10½c., cash; 64 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 361,600 (same time last year 170,000—year before, 418,200,) and 325 bales. The stock consists of 130,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 25,700 Dry Rio Grande, 65,500 Dry Orinoco, 24,000 Dry California, 5,500 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 17,000 Dry Central America, &c., 8,500 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, 3,700 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 3,000 Dry and Dry Salted Brazil, 12,000 Dry New-Orleans and Western, 26,700 Dry Texas and Southern, 14,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 2,000 Wet Salted California, 325 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "There has prevailed a fair demand for Hemlock Sole throughout the week, from Eastern dealers and manufacturers generally, though the number of buyers personally in the market has been comparatively small. Prices are without quotable change, having ruled steady and firm throughout the week. The receipts from the tanneries foot up nearly 30,000 sides, but are fully absorbed by the sales. The supply on hand continues light, without any prospect of a speedy increase. Oak Tanned Sole continues in active request at full rates, with a small stock on hand. Slaughter in the Rough is also in good request, especially middle and over-weights. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted good Heavy, 41c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 42c.@46c; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 36c.@43c., cash, ⅌ lb.

METALS—Have been very quiet generally, without material change in prices. We quote: Ingot Copper at 28c.@29½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$42; Scotch Pig, $43@$44; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $92 50@$110 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $8 50@$8 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 8½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; Straits Tin, 19½c.@20c., in gold; Banca Tin, 21c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is inactive, including New-Orleans, at 85c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 96c.@$1 ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 50@$11 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are in request and steady, including Crude Whale, at $1 15; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at $1 57@$1 61 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and depressed, at 26½c.@27½c. for Crude, 42c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 59c.@61c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, on speculative account, opening at declining prices, but closing with decidedly more firmness. Sales since our last 9,400 bbls., in lots, at $30 12@$30 50 for new Mess, closing at $30 50 regular way; $29@$29 50 for one year old Mess; $27@27 25 for new Prime Mess; $24 50@$25 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,350 bbls. new Mess, May, June, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $29 25@$30 62½ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in less urgent demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders and 17½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 740 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@14¾c.; Short Rib at 15¾c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½c.; Long Clear, 15¾c.@16c.; Short Clear, 15¾c.@16½c., ⅌ lb.; sales 117 boxes. Dressed Hogs are dull at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is inactive and heavy; sales 730 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., and 500 tcs., June and July delivery, sellers' options, at 22½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 850 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive; 150 tcs. Prime Mess sold on private terms. Beef Hams are firm at $47@$48 ⅌ bbl. Sales 110 bbls. Butter is dull and heavy at 35c.@45c. for State, and 30c.@42½c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 10c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand and firm. Sales since our last, 880 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand, at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Deer are quiet, being now held at the following rates: Honduras, 60c.@64c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 40c.@42½c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 55c.@60c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 55c., in gold, ⅌ lb. Goat are dull and nominal, including Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c. cash; Payta, 50c.@52½c. cash; Curacao, 52½c. cash; Cape, 40c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.; Madras, 55c.@60c. each.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 85,000 lbs., at 20½c.@22½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 245,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12¾c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quite dull, at $2 26@$2 26½ ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Has been less active, but held with much firmness, especially the better grades, the available supply of which is very moderate. Sales, since our last, include 342,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 47½c.@75c.; 81,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, pulled, at from 45c.@57½c.; 230,000 lbs. Texas at 16c.@32c.; 120,000 lbs. California Fleece and Pulled at from 20c.@55c.; 8,000 lbs. Mexican at 20c.@22c.; 750 bales Mestiza at 21c.@24c. in gold; 225 bales Donskoi at 33½c.@40½c.; 250 bales and 41,000 lbs. Cape at 25c.@42c.; and 25,000 lbs. Russian at 18c. ⅌ lb. An auction sale of about 1,000 bales California, comprising the entire stock of Messrs. WILLETTS & Co., is announced for the 30th inst. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "Sales of Domestic for the week foot up some 925,000 lbs., at about the previous range of 45c.@75c. for Fleece, and 35½c.@62½c. for the various grades of Pulled. Included are lots of Western Fleece at 45c.@50c.; Indiana and Michigan at 50c.@55c.; New-Hampshire and Maine at 55c.@58c.; Ohio at 55c.@63c. for medium and fine; do. Pennsylvania and Virginia at 60c.@65.; and considerable lots of choice, double extra and picklock do. do. at 65c.@75c., including some 50,000 lbs. at 70c.@75c. In Texas, sales 10,000 lbs. at 20c.@23c. In California, sales of 31,000 lbs. at 21c.@25c. ⅌ lb. In Oregon, sales 5,000 lbs. at 35c. ⅌ lb. In Canada, sales 9,000 lbs., combing at 85c., and 1,000 lbs. pulled at 68c. ⅌ lb. In foreign the sales have been moderate, but at very full prices, owing to the advance in gold."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 7,000 bushels Corn at 3d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steamer, 300 boxes Cheese, at 25s. ⅌ ton. For London, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Corn on private terms. For Antwerp, 100 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 19.

FLOUR—Dull. WHEAT, prime qualities, scarce, and held above the views of buyers; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 65. CORN dull; No. 1 at 64½c. OATS, No. 1 Chicago choice at 43c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. MESS PORK quiet at $31. LARD at 22½c. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged to New-York—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11c. and Oats, 7c. Wheat to Rochester, 3c. LAKE IMPORTS for 24 hours—11,232 bbls. Flour; 17,600 bushels Wheat; 366 bushels Oats; and 1,242 bushels Barley. For week—40,147 bbls. Flour; 373,616 bushels Wheat; 860,699 bushels Corn; 261,988 bushels Oats; and 34,060 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS for 24 hours—50 bbls. Flour; 47,017 bushels Wheat; 148,800 bushels Corn and 1,570 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 19.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. WHISKY unchanged; bond, $2 23. PROVISIONS quiet; sales of 900 bbls. MESS PORK at $30 25@$30 50. LARD, 21½c. Gold, 129¾.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within thirty miles of New-York, and accessible by rail in an hour and a half from the City Hall. Trains frequent in the early and latter part of the day. The location is perfectly healthy and the water of the purest quality. The buildings are all new, comprising dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c. The house is built of the best material and finished in first-class style, filled in throughout with brick and supplied with all the modern conveniences. The plumbing work is of the best kind and guaranteed; the furnace is fully capable of warming the house under all circumstances; the gas fittings done in a workmanlike manner. There are thirteen rooms in the house, with numerous pantries and a large and well ventilated cellar under the whole of the main building. The outhouses are capacious, and built neatly of the best material. The grounds comprise about forty acres, a little more than half of which is laid out in the choicest varieties of young fruit trees. For further particulars, terms, &c., address A. D. FRANKLIN, Station D, New-York Post-office.

SEVENTEEN VILLA SITES AND A SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, MAY 22, ON THE PREMISES. The beautiful property on the highlands of Navesink, N. J., recently owned by the late Col. Jones, former Sheriff of this city, half mile from the landing at Atlantic Pavilion, will be sold in lots of 4 to 12 acres each; terms easy.

They command fine views of the ocean and bay, have good boating and bathing privileges.

The *Neversink*, from Barclay, and *Sea Bird*, from Chambers-st., leave at 8½ o'clock and return the same day.

Maps, &c., at I. S. Tallmadge's, No. 77 Nassau-st., and R. S. Jones', No. 117 Fulton-st.

N. B.—If stormy, will be postponed to the 23d.

A CHOICE FARM, 70 ACRES, FRONTING on Long Island; fine buildings and fruits; near depot; 20 miles from New-York; $12,000. House and lot on Canal-st., tip-top building, $12,000. Farms all locations and prices. Parties wishing to buy, sell or exchange call on or address W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED, the fine large house on North Broadway; full modern improvements and outbuildings in complete repair; grounds, about 2 acres; abundance of fruit in good bearing; possession immediately. Apply to Dr. KINSLEY, on the premises, or to WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, HALF A mile from depot, an elegant stone house, in fine order, with improvements, commanding an extensive land and water prospect; fine lawn, walks stoned and graveled, garden, stable, and fruit. Also, a house and about four acres of land, near Mount Vernon, to rent. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOBOKEN, New-Jersey, one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse-cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YONKERS, North Broadway, the fine large house, all modern improvements, and outbuildings, in complete repair, grounds about two acres, abundance of fruit in full bearing. Possession immediately. Apply to Dr. KINSLEY, on the premises, or WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV., BY STANLEY DAY. Office hours from 10 to 4. Country property in Broome, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, New-York, Ontario, Orange, Queens, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester Counties; Staten Island and New-Jersey. Descriptive circular with prices upon application or mailed free.

$2,600 FOR A FARM OF 40 ACRES, excellent loam soil, and all under cultivation; good house, barn, fruit orchard, &c.; beautiful situation in a village 37 miles on Long Island; on stage route; convenient to cars or steamboat; terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, the owner, No. 7 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE plot of ground on northeast corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st., consisting of four full lots, now so improved as to yield a good interest, and capable of being further improved so as to make a good investment. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A FINE country residence situated in the centre of the village; house modern and pleasant; lot contains 1½ acres and its location unsurpassed by any other in the village; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. For terms, &c., apply to MOSES W. WILSON, Esq.

LINDENWALD—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 225 acres in Columbia County, will be exchanged for land in Yonkers, West Farms or Morrisania, Westchester County, on fair terms. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES A. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE—ON VALLEY ROAD, NEAR Montclair, N. J., 12 miles from the City, a small house, barn, and six acres of land; finely situated; abundance of fruit; six trains a day. Price $2,800. Apply to RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-st., or JOHN H. HAYDEN, Montclair.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

$8,500.—A BARGAIN—A FINE FARM OF 105 acres, 80 in good cultivation, 25 in wood, with good house, barns, fruit, &c., at Comac, L. I., four miles from Northport Landing; access daily with New-York by steamboat. Apply to S. E. SWIFT, No. 27 Park-place.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS HIS country-seat for sale, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli; for description see New-York *Times*, May 4, and *Army and Navy Journal*, Feb. 3, 1866. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in or near New-York City, timber lands in Hamilton and Fulton Counties. Apply to WILLIAM L. SMITH & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, A FINE COUNTRY residence, with about 15 acres of choice land, on the main road to Canterbury, one mile from the landing. For particulars inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 239 Washington-st., or O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW- York City property, 31 lots of land, situated at Newburgh, overlooking the city, river, Highlands, West Point, &c. Apply to WM. L. SMITH & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE NEAR Sufferns Depot, 1½ hours' ride from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of SETH WILKS, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

LATE BENEDICT & COIT,

Has removed his Real Estate Office from the basement of No. 4 Pine-st. to the principal story of same building,

NO. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST., ROOM NO. 3,

where he will be happy to see and serve his friends, and all parties wishing to negotiate for dwellings, stores, lots, or country property.

He has for sale some of the best houses in the City, and several furnished houses to rent. Also, some valuable country places.

FOR SALE—AN ESTATE AT Kittery Point, Me., at the mouth of Piscataqua River, near the ocean, consisting of house and barn, with 18½ acres of land. The land, with three rooms in the house, is now leased for one year for farming purposes, condition to be vacated, if desired, in case of sale. The remainder of the house has ten spacious rooms, with splendid hall. It was built in 1740 for Mrs. Sparhawk, daughter of Sir William Pepperell; is in very good condition, and worth renewal, according to the taste and inclination of the owner. For beauty of scenery and purity of atmosphere—salt water on three sides—it is a very attractive spot. Price $3,500. Ten rooms will be leased, if wanted, at $300 per annum, with opportunity to take the whole at the end of the present farm lease, April, 1867.

G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

FOR SALE.—The valuable property on the northeast corner of Washington-square and Macdougal-st., comprising two first-class dwelling-houses (under lease to May next) and stables in the rear, with stable entrance by rear alley.

ALSO, TO RENT,

Stable in the rear of one of the above houses, first-class, with water and gas. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 18 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The homestead farm of Joseph Davis, deceased, late President of the Middletown Bank, situate about two miles from the large and flourishing village of Middletown, on the Erie Railway, about 60 miles from New-York; containing 147 acres; is in a high state of cultivation, with excellent buildings; fitted up as a private residence by the late proprietor, and is a first-class farm and very desirable country residence. Also, an excellent farm adjoining the above, containing 303 acres, with two sets of farm buildings and two tenant houses; has been owned and occupied as two farms. This property is situate in a most healthy section of the country, and is within 2½ hours' ride from the City, and is offered for sale by the executors to close the estate.

Inquire of HENRY C. HALSEY, No. 40 Leight-st., New-York, or of the executors, at Middletown Bank, New-York. Possession given immediately.

JAMES B. HULSE, }

JOHN G. WILKIN, } Executors.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Manice, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., 14 miles from New-York City, and one mile east of Queens Station, on the Long Island Railroad, containing 36 acres. This place was the country seat of the late owner over 20 years, and is believed to be unsurpassed in this country for beauty and finished cultivation. The dwelling house is of wood, filled in with brick, of gothic style, very large and in fine order. The place contains large and fully stocked greenhouses, graperies, peach and other glass houses, carriage-houses and stables, and a gardener's cottage; is ornamented with several hundred choice evergreens and shrubs of full growth; contains over 2,000 full-grown pear and apple trees, and yields every variety of fruit and vegetable that can be cultivated in this climate. It is supplied with water from a large well and reservoir, yielding a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. It will be sold with the house, furniture and greenhouse plants. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street, or WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRODUCTIVE FARM and mill, 11 miles from Richmond, Va., for sale privately. This is one of the most valuable farms in this neighborhood, being accessible to the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the house being within 10 minutes' walk from the depot; the farm contains about 275 acres, of which one-half is in good timbered land, and the other half in grass, clover, wheat and oats; there is a good comfortable dwelling on the place, with barns, stables, and all the other necessary outhouses, a fine spring and well; also a grist and saw mill in good running order, water sufficient to keep them in operation the whole year, and enjoying a good patronage; the orchard is large and consists of all the best and choicest fruits; the country is one of the finest and most healthy in the State. For particulars address L. WAGNER, Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm for sale, situated in Flatlands, L. I., and distant 7½ miles from Fulton Ferry. It contains one hundred acres of land of superior quality, and is under a high state of cultivation. The lawn and grounds in connection with the house, together with the fruit and other gardens, render this one of the most desirable locations on Long Island. The whole or part of the premises will be sold. Apply to E. H. MORTON & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., or to E. H. KIMBALL upon the premises. The railroad from Fulton Ferry to within one mile of the premises is expected to be running by the first of July next.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, one of the finest country seats and 100-acre farm in New-Jersey, on Central Road, 1½ hours from City, with crops, stock, &c.; house modern and large, 15 rooms, hot and cold water baths, &c.; houses for farmer and gardener; other improvements extensive; fine grounds, splendid views, fruit of all kinds and most choice varieties in great abundance; soil in the highest state; no expense has been spared in manuring and underdraining; seldom such a chance offers to purchasers; attending it is also a business and villa aspect, which must be seen before price is named. Address T. D., Box 5,175 Post-office.

A HANDSOME FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, of 160 acres, 35 miles from New-York, ¼ mile from depot; fine, large, double house, very good outbuildings, land in high state of cultivation and well watered. Also, a farm of 170 acres, 10 miles from New-Brunswick, one mile from railroad depot; buildings nearly new, large barn; house 10 rooms and cellar, very good collection of fruit, soil excellent quality, watered by running stream, everything in good order. Price $65 per acre. Also, a number of other farms, from 30 to 100 acres, varying in price from $3,000 to $15,000. SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY VILLA FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—A farm of 40 acres, in the very highest cultivation, situated near Bedford Station, Westchester County, suitable for a gentleman's residence, either Summer or Winter; together with agricultural implements, a full furnished cottage, horses, carriages, &c., all in first-rate condition. Upon the premises are carriage-house, barn, workshop, sheds, ice-house, wash-house, with Croton water, granary, dairy-house, &c. Inquire of CLARRY & REILLEY, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad at Syosset depot. Farm 78 acres, 26 acres wood timber. Farm contains variety of choice fruit trees full bearing, and abundance of other fruits; also, large pond and well of water. Location healthy, dwelling large and convenient; barn and other outbuildings suitable to the place. Price moderate; terms easy. Apply on premises to STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FOR SALE—NEAR RIVERDALE STATION, formerly occupied by T. Bailey Myers, Esq., about one mile from Spuyten Duyvil Station, on Hudson River Railroad and Kingsbridge; large stone house, hot and cold water, bath-room and furnace in the house; stable, gardener's cottage and large garden; plenty of fruit and shade trees, beautiful situation and perfectly healthy; about 15 acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 280x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 24 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N. J. It has cost about $80,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold as above; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, rubber or other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence at Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the depot, commanding a very beautiful view of the Hudson River; three acres of lawn and garden, with fine fruit, shade and evergreen trees; the house thoroughly built, with all modern improvements, including gas; 14 rooms handsomely and completely furnished throughout; stables for four horses. Address Box No. 5,851 Post-office.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a handsome Gothic cottage and stable, situated in New-Jersey; house and garden in perfect order; neighborhood perfectly healthy; 1 hour by rail from and hourly communication with New-York; 3 minutes' walk from depot. There are good schools and churches in the place. Terms moderate. Address L., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD City or Brooklyn property, a country seat at Riverdale, on the Hudson, 13 miles from the City; three acres, handsome buildings, shady lawns, good garden, plenty of fruit and perfectly healthy. Will be let, partially furnished, on 1st of June, unless previously sold. Inquire of Mr. CHALMERS or Mr. DUNSCOMB, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 88.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SUPERIOR FARM AT Flushing, 1½ miles from depot; about 60 acres; admirably adapted for fruit and market culture; excellent grass land; large, modern house; substantial barn. Well located for suburban residence and fancy improvement. Good gunning and fishing in vicinity. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

ONLY $7,000, PART CASH, FOR A pretty cottage and about ¾ acre, in South Bergen; good view and neighborhood; 1½ miles from Jersey City. Apply at GROOLY'S barber-shop, Prospect Hall, Bergen.

CHEAP PLACES—COTTAGE, STORE, AND large lot, only $1,600, not half its value; country store, cottage, 5 acres land, only $3,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY house, a handsome residence in New-Rochelle; two acres; six minutes from depot. Inquire of W. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND 2½ LOTS AT HARLEM for sale, with possession, 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 11 rooms, gas, bath, &c.; price $10,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house for sale or to let, furnished. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE LATE residence of Moses Ward, Esq., situated on Washington Park, being a double brick house, large garden, with fine stable, carriage and coachman's house; garden planted; adjoining Gov. Ward's. Apply to KING & BOND, Newark; or to Z. H. KITCHEN, 360 Broadway.

TO LET—TO SINGLE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A neatly furnished suite of apartments on 21st-st.; the second-story and parlor floor will be let separately or together upon moderate terms; all the conveniences, bath, hot and cold water and gas. Apply to C. A. CLARK & CO., No. 37 Barclay-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT LAKE GEORGE, one of the most beautifully situated villas on that peerless lake, ice-house filled, barn, stables, &c., ground some 13 acres, for three months. Apply to D. BURRELL, No. 197 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A COTTAGE-built house, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Wallkill, Orange County, in a healthful part of the country; partially furnished. For particulars inquire of E. C. PATTERSON, Esq., No. 27 Park-row.

A PART OF A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS house that is worth $35,000, to let, consisting of 7 rooms, with bath, range, stationary tubs, &c.; will be rented for $900 to a small family. Apply at No. 96 East 60th-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A NICELY FURNISHED roomy farm-house, five miles from New-Haven; very desirably located. For particulars address Box No. 2,747 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

On BROADWAY and NEW streets, near WALL-street. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 BROAD-STREET.

TO LET AT MANHASSET, L. I., FOR THE SUMMER—A first-class furnished house, with large stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

Furnished house, 3 acres, garden, &c., Stamford, Conn.; furnished house, 4 acres, garden, &c., Bloomfield, N. J.; furnished house, 15 acres, modern improvements, Astoria, L. I.; furnished house, for Summer, New-Brighton, S. I.; furnished house, Audubon Park; furnished house, 7 acres, fine garden, Bay Ridge, L. I.; furnished house, North Shore, S. I.; furnished house, for Summer, West 24th-st.; unfurnished house, Vanderbilt's Landing, S. I.; unfurnished house, New-Brighton, S. I.; unfurnished house, Elizabeth, N. J.; unfurnished house, Newark, N. J.

Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing 34 acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order, and recently built of the best material; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N.Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—The location cannot be surpassed for health and beauty, mountain scenery, lake fishing and boating; bathing at the door; terms very low to a good party; most of the rent can be paid for in boarding the owner's family; house contains 20 rooms, with farm of 25 acres attached, and extensive outbuildings; ice-house filled; garden made; furniture new. None need apply unless responsible and competent to keep a first-class house. Address F. A. CHAPMAN, No. 102 Broadway.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—SITUATED on Myrtle-av., corner Lewis-av., Brooklyn. The house contains ten rooms, with water, gas, bath and all modern improvements. Grounds, comprising about two acres, are handsomely laid out in garden, lawn, shade and fruit trees. Place possesses all advantages of the country, and is within easy access of the City, being 40 minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries by cars which pass the door. Apply to E. H. JOHNSON, No. 173 Pearl-st., or W. K. BUNKER, at office of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO RENT for the season, in Luzerne, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; five minutes' walk from a charming lake, surrounded by fine mountain scenery; fishing, hunting, &c., in the neighborhood; house in pleasant situation; lawn, shade and fruit trees, &c.; terms $450, till 1st October. Address ARTHUR S. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., or, O. W. C. SCHACK, Esq., No. 30 New-st., New-York, or to locality.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE ST. LAWRENCE Hotel, situated in the pleasant village of Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River. Cape Vincent is at the northern terminus of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, only a short distance from the Thousand Islands, and is famous for its superior fishing grounds. This hotel will be leased for a term of years. Good references required. Apply to H. J. CREVOLIN, Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y.

CORNWALL.—TO LET—FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a furnished house, containing 11 rooms; surrounded by shade trees; garden, stable, cow, and pasture for same; the house stands upon high ground, and is in every respect a healthy and desirable residence. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st., or to JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, New York.

NORWALK, CONN.—A FINE, LARGE COUNTRY residence, furnished; one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in town; extensive grounds, well shaded; excellent water; abundance of fruit; large garden and good stabling; will be let for the Summer or year; is within five minutes' walk of horse-cars. Address A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE Hudson River, 45 minutes by rail from the City; seven acres of land, five minutes' walk from Scarborough Station; nine rooms, bath-house, fine garden spot and orchard, well of excellent water. Apply to RALPH KING, No. 59 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ELEGANTLY furnished, at Newburgh; one of the finest residences in the town; gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; fine garden, fruit and shade, with coachman's house, stable and carriage-house. Rent to a first-class tenant moderate. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, 79 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, near West Point; furnished house, with stables, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands. Terms, with gardener, $1,300 for the season. Apply to EDWD. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEAR WEST POINT.—TO LET—A LARGE furnished house, with 50 acres of land, stable, large garden, (in order,) ice-house, filled, abundance of fruit, on the west bank of the Hudson, about a mile below Cozzens' Hotel; rent, $2,000. Apply to ALFRED PELL, No. 45 William-st.

NORWALK, CONN.—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, furnished and pleasantly located, to let for the Summer; garden fruit in abundance; barn, carriage-house, &c. Full information at No. 543 Broadway, music-store.

FARM-HOUSE TO LET ON THE BANKS of Croton Lake, easy of access by Harlem or Hudson River Railroad; ice-house, vegetable garden, stable, &c.; contains ten rooms; rent moderate. Apply to JOHN E. COWAN, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE 1ST of June, a handsome French villa, with two acres, furnished; in perfect order; within an hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County. Rent $200 per month. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR ELEVEN WEEKS from July 1, a large house in New-Rochelle, Westchester Co.; large garden, in good order. Apply on the premises, to D. CHERBULIEZ, or by mail, through Pelham Post-office.

STORE 25x200, BROADWAY, NEAR ST. Nicholas Hotel, to let or lease, suitable for any business requiring superior light; possession any time. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, in a small private family; house has all modern improvements. Apply at No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, for single gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable; house convenient to cars. No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, part furnished or not, house No. 73 7th-st.; has been occupied as a first-class boarding-house. Apply on the premises.

FOR RENT—FROM JUNE 15, A LARGE FURNISHED house and grounds; beautifully located; rent $1,000. Address Post-office Box No. 335, or apply to WM. H. BETTS, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FROM 1ST June, a fully furnished house at Roseville, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad; 30 minutes from Hoboken. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, 51 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., 35 minutes from Chambers-st., New-York, by Erie Railway. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT YONKERS, Rent moderate, fine location. Would rent for four months or one year. Apply to J. W. P., No. 1 Moore-st., Room No. 7.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to first-class parties, at No. 132 East 16th-st., near Irving-place; references required.

49 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 4th-av., handsomely-furnished rooms, in suites or single, to gentlemen only; house first-class.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, to gentleman and wife, or family of adults, No. 539 2d-av., corner of 30th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen only at No. 28 Macdougal-st., between Charlton and Vandam.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN without board, in West 11th-st., near Broadway. Address GEORGE YOUNG, Station D, 8th-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, NO. 88 SOUTH-ST., 68x20, suitable for tailoring or manufacturing business. Apply to D. M. CUMISKEY, on the premises.

TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A WELL-FURNISHED house, for the Summer. Address Box No. 364 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE—4 LOTS OF GROUND 100 feet square, on 144th-st., suitable for garden, &c. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN A PLEASANT office in Pine-st., between Nassau and William. Address M. D., New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, at No. 6 East 34th-st., third door from 5th-av.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, to let, without board. Apply at No. 102 East 19th-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, and also small rooms to gentlemen. Apply 55 King-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK MARES, 14½ hands, sound and kind in single or double harness; good travelers as a team, and near mare can trot in three minutes; very stylish, and one of the most attractive teams in the City for coupe, park or country driving. Also, a very handsome light phaeton and double harness, Prince's metal mountings. Price for the whole, $3,000. Address X., Box No. 119 New-York Post-office.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED.—30 SOILED BY removal from No. 450 Broadway, City Assembly Rooms, for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, 1,000 sets harness. C. WITTY, Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, and Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st. Office entrance, No. 638 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICHARD WALTERS will sell by public auction THIS DAY at No. 1,337 Broadway, near 37th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., horses, wagons, six sets single and double harness, blankets, sheets, English whips, &c., &c., property of a gentleman leaving New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF 16-HAND COACH-horses; blood bays, closely matched, perfectly sound and kind, and as stylish a pair as driven in the Park; also a single horse to match. Enquire of WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, Victor Sale Stables, Nos. 107 and 109 West 37th-st.

W. H. DISBROW, NO. 100 LIBERTY-st., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 1 P. M., horses, carriages, harness, &c. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., will please give early notice.

$400 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE, harness and express wagon; also route and store work, with all stable utensils. Apply immediately at No. 120 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A BLACK horse, about 15½ hands high; also, a coach and set of double harness. Apply at Fifth-avenue Hotel Stable, in 27th-st., near 7th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR CARRIAGE or coupe horse; dark bay; 16 hands high; sound and gentle in all harness. At private stable 57 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE SEVEN YEARS OLD, with express wagon and harness, at No. 420 5th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, 19th inst., about 2 P. M., supposed between Cedar-st. and Bowling-green, a large ENVELOPE indorsed $104 50, containing $100 in United States Revenue stamps with a list of the various denominations inclosed therein.

The above-named reward will be paid to any one who will deliver the package and contents to BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., No. 326 Broadway, third floor.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, May 25, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

2,000 BALES MOBILE AND CHARLESTON COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental Stores, Brooklyn, and by samples at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 35th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 58th-st., near 6th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 130th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.,) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in installments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, }
April 19, 1866. }

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866. }

Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., as follows:

20,000 Spades, new.
1,000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms cash, Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORPE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

FARM AT AUCTION.

A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.

The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 30 per cent. on the 10th day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen.

R. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES,

PARK PHAETON,

BRITSKA, TWO-SEAT WAGON,

HARNESS AND SADDLES,

BRIDLES, BLANKETS, SHEETS, &c.,

At the private stable No. — West 39th-st., three doors East of the 5th-av.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., as above, a very elegant span of long-tail trotting horses, gray and black, sixteen hands, seven and eight years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and to trot together in 3½; of great endurance; can trot 15 miles the hour. Also light double harness, light wagon built by John L. Smith; also an elegant Park phaeton, new this Spring, a fine Britska, open wagon for four persons, blankets, lap robes, sheets, whips, and the entire stable equipments. The attention of parties wishing extra fine horses is particularly called to this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of first-class furniture, made for best City trade, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant furniture of every variety, of the latest styles of patterns, both in parlor, dining and bedroom furniture. Sale positive.

H. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866. }

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRARA MARBLE, STATUARY AND ALABASTER GOODS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and very fine collection of Italian marble, statuary and alabaster goods, comprising, in part, alabaster groups and figures, statuary marble groups, garden vases, mantel vases, elegant Florentine mosaic tables, pedestals, card receivers, tazzas, &c., &c.

The goods are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE CHAS. H. BELL, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this Station, I shall offer for sale at the Navy-yard, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz.:

20,000 pounds canvas clippings.
35,000 pounds tarred shakings.
40,000 pounds Manila rope.
11,000 pounds old junk and Manila shakings.
30 barrels metallic oil.
Lot of condemned tools, iron galley, &c.

EDWARD BOOKER,
Act'g Vol. Lieut.-Command., Naval Storekeeper.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A HEALTHY LOCATION, BY A careful private family, for three or four months, a country house comfortably furnished, not less than 10 rooms, with garden, fruit and shade grounds, within two hours of City Hall, by boat or rail; must state exactly location, time, means of getting to and fro; none other noticed; rent not to exceed $150 per month. Address R. H. T., Box No. 1,376 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, BY A SINGLE young man, a neat, moderate sized furnished room on or near DeKalb-av., above Bedford, Brooklyn; rent paid in advance, and reference given if required. Address, stating terms, C. B. H., Box No. 4,600 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

G. H. A. H.—YOUR LETTER RECEIVED TOO late to call. Sincerely regretted. I arrived in town last Wednesday, and answered in the *Times*. I leave next week. Please write me again soon, as before.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, LA JUIVE (The Jewess).

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RORY O'MORE. Characters by Mr. Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. C. Wolcot, Jr., Mr. A. Donaldson, Mr. W. S. Andrews, Mr. H. Bland, Misses Blanche Grey, Mary Carr, E. Johnson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, PAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF DAVID COPPERFIELD, with a powerful cast.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE LADY OF LYONS and THE INNKEEPER OF ABBEVILLE. The whole company in the cast.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS; Or, IRELAND IN 1171.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ORGAN CONCERT. Mr. Robert Eder, the wonderful Blind Organist, assisted by the following artists: Miss Nettie Sterling and Mr. S. C. Campbell. Mr. C. W. Colby, Conductor.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities: LES MISERABLES, THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS, BLACK CHEMIST, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES and PETER PIPES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
No. 815 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SGHANIANS, Vocalists and Bell-players.

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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the New-York Times for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Memphis *Post* of the 16th inst. says: "A large meeting of the colored people of Helena, Ark., was recently held to discuss the importance and best means of educating their children. It was addressed by Lieut. Colby, the Superintendent of the colored schools for the State, by Hon. James A. Butler, and Judge Hanly, who was a member of the rebel Congress. The Judge took ground in favor of negro suffrage, declaring it the speediest and best way of getting over the difficulties of reconstruction. As for colored schools, he wished to be taxed, and to see all property taxed, for the education of black as well as white children."

The Northern Overland Telegraph enterprise is a gigantic affair. Through British America, 1,200 miles; through Russian America, 900 miles; across Behring Strait, 184 miles; across the Gulf of Anadyr, 210 miles; and thence overland to the mouth of the Amoor River, 1,800 miles, or a total of 4,294 miles. At the Amoor it is to be continued by a Russian line connecting it with Irkoutsk, through Western Siberia, communicating with Nijni-Novgorod and Moscow, and thence to St. Petersburgh. The capital involved amounts to $10,000,000.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 16th has advices as to the progress of the heavy fleet of boats now on their way to the head waters of the Missouri. Between the 3d of last month and the 8th inst., inclusive, twenty-eight steamers passed Sioux City. There were several still this side of that point at the latter date. No season heretofore has a record anything like the present for such extensive boating operations toward the sources of that turbulent river.

On Monday last a party of two ladies and two gentlemen were drowned in Cedar River, near Cedar Falls, Iowa. They were fishing, and the boat capsized. Ezra and Mary Davis were children of Rev. W. Davis, late President of the Western College. The other victims were Annie Risenger, a student from Forreston, Illinois, and John C. Chamberlain, of North Bend, Iowa. Both the young men had served three years in the army.

The proprietors of the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry, Pittsburgh, intend sending a big twenty-inch cannon from that city to the Paris Exhibition. It will be 22 feet long, 5½ feet diameter at the breech, and will weigh 50 tons. When completed it will be mounted on an excellent iron carriage, weighing eight tons, and will be accompanied by specimens of balls, shells and cartridges. The cost will be about $30,000.

The first thing the Old School General Assembly (now in session at St. Louis) did, was to elect a loyal man Moderator. The next thing was to exclude the representatives of the Louisville Presbytery until the rebellious action of that body should be inquired into. This was done by a vote of four to one. Thereupon Brooks, who spent some time in a military prison during the war; Anderson, of St. Louis, Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, and some others protested.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 15th says: "Col. Morgan, of this city, has just returned from a visit to Cordova, Mexico. He says the whole affair of emigration to Mexico, with a view to bettering one's condition in that country, is a humbug. Gen. Price is working with his own hands among his laborers. The *guerrilleros* hold the entire country away from the immediate vicinity of the larger towns."

Much indignation prevails in Dakotah Territory at the action of the national authorities in locating and colonizing in that region the Minnesota Indian prisoners who were concerned in the Minnesota massacres of 1862, and who have been confined until recently in the Government barracks at Davenport, Iowa.

The railroad between Topeka and Leavenworth, Kansas, is completed, and a train passed over it on the 14th.

The 17th was observed in Nashville as a day of fasting and prayer, by proclamation of the Mayor, in accordance with the previously published accounts that the President had ordered the day to be so observed on account of the near approach of cholera. Late in the afternoon it was discovered that no fast day had been thus designated by the President.

A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, says an arrival from Fort Gibson, Cherokee Country, states that the rebel Seminole Indians are putting in large crops of corn, and seem generally reconstructed. The freedmen are thoroughly protected in their rights. The loyal Seminoles are putting in crops on the lands of the Cherokees, rent free. Fort Gibson is garrisoned by the Nineteenth United States Infantry.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies, Old and New Schools, met at St. Louis on the 17th. In the former the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. John M. Lowrie, and in the latter by Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Buffalo. Rev. Dr. R. L. Stanton was chosen Moderator of the Old School body, and Prof. Hopkins, of Auburn, N. Y., of the New School.

Northern capital is pouring into East Tennessee, and especially at Knoxville and Chattanooga. New houses and factories are springing up, and farms are being purchased by farmers and army officers. Several extensive steam saw mills, iron foundries and a large cloth manufactory are projected at Chattanooga.

Fitz, of North Carolina notoriety, was removed from the Freedmen's Bureau some two or three weeks since, and is now in arrest awaiting trial. This action was the result of a court of investigation which was sitting at the time Generals Steedman and Fullerton were in North Carolina.

It is reported that serious apprehensions are entertained at Murfreesboro, Tenn., of the repetition at that place of the late scenes at Memphis. The Mayor has been notified to adopt such measures as will prevent a collision between the whites and negroes.

Congress Hall, Union and Clarendon Hotels, at Saratoga, are being repaired and put in order for opening on the 1st of June. Business promises to be very brisk at the Springs during the coming season, and landlords are making ample preparations to accommodate the public.

Secretary-of-State Barlow, in view of permanently establishing himself in the practice of his profession in New-York, has formed a law connection with E. T. Hyatt, and opened an office at No. 5 Beekman-street, in this city.

Dr. Newland, who killed Prof. Evans, his daughter's seducer, has returned to his home, at Bedford, Ind., since his acquittal, where he received the congratulations of the citizens. On the day of his return his unfortunate daughter became a mother.

The widow of Paul Akers, the sculptor, whose "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and other gems of pathetic poetry are well known, has married again, her new husband being a Mr. Allen, of Washington City.

Gen. Baird, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at New-Orleans, has authorized the issue of rations to destitute people in the overflowed district. A boat has been sent by the Governor for their relief.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, has consented to deliver the oration on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Douglas Monument, which will take place in Chicago in June next.

The Tennessee Senate has rejected the resolutions favoring the formation of East Tennessee into a separate State.

Rev. Dr. Fisher has resigned the Presidency of Hamilton College, and Prof. Anson J. Upson is mentioned as his probable successor.

It is stated that Prof. Edward L. Youmans has accepted a professorship of chemistry in Antioch College.

There is a movement in Cincinnati to aid Mr. Pike in rebuilding his Opera House. The plans are already in the hands of the architect.

LOCAL NEWS.

Saturday morning the Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License heard 78 of the 671 liquor-dealers in Brooklyn whom Capts. Woglom, Mullin, Sterns and Leach had declined to recommend as proper persons to be licensed. In the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Brooklyn Police Precincts there were, on the 28th ultimo, 1,085 dram-shops. On the 1st of June the number is to be reduced to about 550. Treasurer Manierre's total receipts to date amount to $372,500.

Treasurer Manierre, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, made a requisition upon Comptroller Brennan, on the 16th instant, for $20,000, and as the Board of Supervisors had taken no action, the Comptroller referred the requisition to the Corporation Attorney. Mr. O'Gorman has replied, advising the Comptroller to await the action of the Board of Supervisors.

A gang of burglars were surprised on Friday night coming out of a shoe-store in Ninth-street. Being pursued by some citizens and Officer Callery, they all escaped, except George McGrath, who was shot in the hip by the officer. The wound is not of a dangerous character. The prisoner was committed for trial by Justice Shandley, who refused bail.

Carl Noeltе, who is alleged to be a fugitive from Prussian justice, was taken before United States Commissioner Newton, Saturday, in the custody of a county officer, for which latter reason the prisoner's counsel and the Commissioner declined to go on with the examination. Marshal Murray has been directed to produce the prisoner in the regular order of business.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner Wildey on the body of Michael Witzel, who was almost instantly killed by a huge pile of sheet iron falling upon him at the safe manufactory of Messrs. Marvin & Co., in Twenty-seventh-street. Verdict—accidental death.

Arrests were made by the Police yesterday for alleged violations of the Sunday Liquor Law. Twelve of these cases came up before the Police Magistrates for action, when all but three were held to bail to answer the charges. Arrests were also made for intoxication and for disorderly conduct during yesterday.

Patrick Dunkin appeared before United States Commissioner Betts and complained of cruel and inhuman treatment on board the ship *Cultivator*, by Capt. W. H. Russel. The accused was held to bail in $1,500.

John Fuff, a carpenter on board the steamer *Oregonian*, fell from the gallows frame, Saturday afternoon, into the hold, being instantly killed. The body was removed by the Police, and the Coroner notified.

Henry Gardner, aged 23, and living at the corner of Third and Lewis streets, fell overboard yesterday, in the East River, and was drowned.

The Gold shipments on Saturday amounted to $5,280,000. The price of Gold continued steady at 130@130⅛ ℔ cent. Stocks also left off steady, and Money easy.

There was a moderate degree of animation in general business on Saturday. Flour and Wheat closed lower; Corn, Pork and Cotton, firmer. Light freight engagements were reported.

A Report of Fenianism by a Fenian.—No one of intelligence doubts that many sincere persons have been, and may be still, connected with the Fenian organization. In this class, we believe, may be ranked the gentleman who gives us some very curious facts—published to-day in another column—regarding the Directory of the Brotherhood in this country. Our correspondent, who is a man of good position, tells us that one of the Union-square fraternity has been in the habit of making regular monthly reports to a British official (Sir Frederick Bruce); that the latter has admitted this to a United States General, (whose name is before us,) and that every movement and intended movement of the Fenians were thus known to the British Government in ample time to enable the rulers of Ireland to make the proper preparations. The story is a likely enough one. During the uprising of 1848 the Queen's Government found no difficulty whatever in procuring all the information they needed regarding the rebellion at a very small cost. But the most singular thing about this secret agency of Sir Frederick Bruce's is, that his informers exaggerated the force and reality of the Fenian movements to an extent involving both Great Britain and the neighboring colonies in an enormous and altogether unnecessary outlay. Canada alone has had to pay for her frontier volunteers not less than thirty thousand dollars a day for the last six months. Much of this, if not the whole of it, might have been saved, had Sir Frederick Bruce and the Provincials put the same estimate upon American Fenianism as has been put on it by the New-York Times from the first issue of the Fenian manifestoes. If the British Minister had his agents in Union Square, as no doubt he had, they either deceived him by their reports, or they exercised but little judgment in framing their statements. The matter, however, is not one which deeply concerns us; only, the story told by our Fenian correspondent is curious, and will well repay perusal.

The Debate on Reconstruction.

The Senate begins to-day the discussion of the Amendments to the Constitution which have already been passed by the House. The debate will be at once more free and more fair, and the result, whatever it may be, as it will be reached, not by the choking process, but by a distinct vote, will command far more of public respect. The Senate has not yet found it necessary to stifle debate by limiting speeches to half an hour, nor to evade clear issues on grave subjects by the previous question, nor is it left wholly, as in the House, to the Chairman of a Committee to say who shall speak, how long the debate shall last, and in what precise form questions shall be put to vote. Something of the rights and forms of Parliamentary discussion still survive in the Senate of the United States. In what is still facetiously styled the *popular* branch of Congress, they have been pretty thoroughly extinguished.

The question before the Senate now is what amendments *ought* to be made to the Constitution of the United States to meet the new emergencies created by the war; and what *can* be proposed with any chance of success. The Joint Committee has reported four or five distinct subjects, but has put them all into one—not because they have any connection with each other, but in order to force Congress to swallow the whole or none! This is a trick worthy of a quack doctor, but scarcely becoming grave legislation. It succeeded in the House, because the rules were held to sanction it, and a coalition of Copperheads and Radicals forced it through. But the Senate can probably take a separate vote on each proposition; at any rate any Senator can demand a vote on striking out any obnoxious section, and no "previous question" can deprive him of his right. We may, therefore, expect from the Senate a distinct vote on each of these amendments separately.

It must be borne in mind that the question now before the Senate is not the admission of the rebel States, nor their representative on Congress. That question belongs to a later stage of the general discussion. It comes up in the form of a bill which has been reported by the Committee, but which has not yet been called up for action. The only thing now before the Senate is the Constitutional Amendment. That body is to decide what amendments they will propose. We have no doubt they will propose all those sanctioned by the House, except the *third*—which disfranchises the masses of the Southern people until 1870. The Senate is already committed on all the others. It already has pronounced in favor of an equality of civil rights—of representation on the basis of suffrage, and of repudiating the rebel debt. Beyond all doubt it will reaffirm its demand that these shall be incorporated in the Constitution, not merely as a means or condition of "reconstruction," but because they are of themselves desirable. The future welfare of the country, the peace of the Union, the honor and credit of the Government will be promoted and secured by their adoption. If the Senate so believes, it will not only vote for submitting them to the people, but it will submit them in such a form, and with such inducements, as will tend to secure their ratification by the requisite number of States. Most assuredly it will not clog them with such terms as will render absolutely certain their *rejection*. If it is sincere in its desire to have them passed, it will not couple them with a demand for the self-disfranchisement of those who are to pass them. Yet that is precisely what the *third* section does. It requires that the very men who are to adopt the other three shall at the same moment debar themselves from voting until 1870! Nothing more than this can be needed to expose the utter hypocrisy and bad faith of the whole proceeding. It shows conclusively that what Mr. Stevens and those who followed him, were aiming at was, not the adoption of the constitutional amendments, but the exclusion of the Southern States. Mr. Stevens avowed that be cared not the "snap of his finger" for the other sections, unless this was included also. In other words, he cared nothing for equal civil rights—nothing for a change in the basis of representation, nothing for the rebel debt, unless this clause disfranchising the Southern people could be adopted also. And its adoption, he knew perfectly well, would *insure* the defeat of all the rest!

Everything in this debate depends on the temper and spirit in which it is to be conducted. If the Senate is sincere in its desire for these amendments, it can secure their adoption. But if it is simply spiteful and revengeful—if it hates the President more than it loves the Union—if its paramount object is to gratify its resentments—if it cares more for securing party power and promoting party ends than it does for restoring peace and harmony to the Union and securing a just distribution of political power, it will imitate the action of the House of Representatives and adopt a plan which insures its own destruction. We believe the people of the loyal States desire a change in the basis of representation. Under the new state of things the present basis will work unjustly and injuriously. It increases largely the unequal representation of the Southern States. It gives them more power than they had before the war, in comparison with the North, in the national councils. This is not just, though it is in strict accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. We have no right to strip those States by force of what the Constitution gives them. But we have a right to change that Constitution in the method which it prescribes. We have a right to propose to those States such a change as will diminish their relative political power. And the Senate is now to decide whether we will make that proposal to them or not.

After *this* is settled, there will come up the question, how shall we induce them to assent? The bill reported by the Committee affects to offer an equivalent for such a surrender. It tenders *representation in Congress* as the price of these concessions. The first query that will arise is whether this is ours to offer. Is not the *right* to representation already theirs? If it is, clearly they are not going to purchase it of us. They will await the election of a Congress that will accord them what is already their own. But even if it is not, the next question will be, is the price offered sufficient? Will they deem it an equivalent? Have we any right so to regard it? Will the Southern States be at all likely to surrender a large share of political power, with supervision over their State legislation and the repudiation of their Confederate debt, in exchange for a form of *representation* in which *they* are not to be represented? The question answers itself.

But this subject of equivalents will come up hereafter. When the Senate decides what amendments it desires, it will be time enough to consider how it can get them.

The Gold Export—Great Strength of the Treasury.

The Gold export of the past week is worthy of special notice, and reflects the highest as well as most gratifying credit upon our public and mercantile finances. A money crisis pending in England, the result of vast Cotton speculations at Liverpool, and of extraordinary stock gambling—on the limited liability principle of finance and banking association sanctioned by recent act of Parliament—in London, and a War crisis threatened on the Continent, caused a sudden and pressing demand on the New-York market, early in the week, for relief abroad. It was no ordinary request for the settlement of balances, as these, in the received mercantile sense, are believed *not* to be immediately against this side, but an urgent appeal to our bankers and merchants to anticipate their future remittances in gold or its assured equivalent, and to draw as little against their present balances as possible, looking to the relative dearness of, and pressing need for, money in Liverpool and London, as compared with its ease in New-York. This appeal was promptly responded to *with nearly nine millions of gold coin*, in three or four days after the so-called critical news came to hand. It was done, too, with equal alacrity and convenience. The means were at ready command; it was a genuine pleasure to give them instant dispatch.

The Gold was forthcoming without putting up the price, even so much as one per cent., or greatly exciting the noted Gold Room down town, although something of a harvest of speculation was hoped for on that arena when the news arrived here. But the Government was on hand to supply so much of this sudden demand as could not be answered by the sums of Gold Interest recently paid out of the Treasury, but still held in good part in the Banks. And the gold was parted with at the going rate of the market with no stinted or grudging hand, and should the later news be construed to require double or five-fold the sums of last week, we have reason to believe that it will not be withheld. Since the 1st of July last the Treasury has received, at New-York alone, about $120,000,000 in Gold Customs, where it has been required to pay out only $44,000,000 for Gold Interest. The difference available for Currency Interest and other objects of expenditure in Currency, is thus seen to be $76,000,000 at New-York, and probably over $100,000,000 in Gold at all the ports; a part of this is already sold or exchanged, but much the larger part yet to be sold or exchanged in the open market.

Mexico—Santa Anna.

Simultaneously with the arrival of Santa Anna in this country, we have news from Mexico of a great increase of warlike activity on the part of the Mexican Republicans. The mails which arrived here on Friday last from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and which brought advices to the 5th inst., have given us reports, more or less confused, of a large number of fights in widely distant parts of the country, in some of which the Imperialists were repulsed, and in others of which the Republicans achieved successes. None of the fights were worthy of consideration in a military point of view, but, regarded politically, they furnish indications of the state of the Mexican mind, and ground for speculation as to the prospects of Imperialism. We do not mention these incidents along with the movements of Santa Anna because we think there is any connection between them. They are simply, we believe, coincidences which may, possibly, have a significance in the future.

We rather think that the present activity of the Juarists, succeeding their comparative quiet during the last eighteen months, has its inciting cause in a renewal of their hopes, based upon the prospective change in the relations between the French Government and the Mexican Empire. As long as Napoleon assumed the direct responsibility of upholding Maximilian,—as long as French bayonets and French money were furnished to any extent required, for the purpose of upholding the Empire, there was no hope for the Republican cause. Juarez struggled against these powers and appliances for three years; but when the military occupation of all the principal States and cities by French troops prevented him from raising either men or money to carry on the war—when it became a settled fact that the irregular Mexican levies could nowhere make a stand against the disciplined soldiers of Europe—the efforts of the Constitutional President and those who at heart still adhered to his standard and cause, came to an all but total cessation. They had entertained a sanguine hope that at the close of our war they would obtain assistance from this country; but when this hope failed them, there was hardly any hope at all left to them.

But a new state of things and new prospects were opened up to the Republicans when the French Emperor in February last announced his purpose of withdrawing his army of occupation from Mexico. It is true that an announcement was simultaneously made that the French troops would be replaced by an equivalent force of Austrians; but nevertheless the withdrawal of the imperial guardianship of Napoleon was a circumstance of such importance, and the events which might follow it were subjects of so much uncertainty, that the conquered though still non-acquiescent Republicans of Mexico began again to indulge in expectations of the expulsion of the foreigner and his government. They would at least show that they had an existence and an idea, and were still capable of activity; they would at least prove that the Empire was unstable and the position of Maximilian insecure; they would keep up his feeling of uneasiness and make his crown one of thorns, so that certainly he would not remain in Mexico because of personal considerations. If they could not obtain the government of the country themselves, they could at least render its government by him impossible. If they could neither raise revenues nor maintain armies, they could prevent, and certainly have prevented, his doing much in the way of raising revenues, and they could consciously [illegible] his troops to the very limits of the unendurable. If they could not establish their authority in the capital, they could at least keep up such a system of perpetual assaults and menaces upon the usurped authority they set up as would render preposterous all its pretensions to the name and character of a government. It is to ideas and facts of this nature that, we imagine, the renewed and extensive activity of the Mexican Republicans is to be attributed.

There is little doubt that these hopes will be greatly strengthened and this activity increased when the determined attitude of our own Government, in opposition to the replacement of the French army by an Austrian force is known throughout Mexico. For, if Maximilian were left with only the support of such Mexican leaders as have attached themselves to his fortunes, and only such an army as he could raise in the country of which he is ruler, the Republicans would soon make short work of both Emperor and empire.

It is universally supposed that the visit of Santa Anna to this country has a political purpose in reference to Mexico. He has neither office nor authority under the Republican Government, nor, so far as we know, is he countenanced in any way by Juarez; but his semi-public conversations since he came here indicate beyond question the impressions that he desires to make. We do not suppose he has the least thought of anything like intervention on our part; but since Napoleon's announcement of withdrawal, and the protest of our Government in the case of Austria, the situation regarding Mexico is altogether too interesting not to absorb the attention and renew the sanguine hopes of a veteran chieftain like Santa Anna. It would seem that he is going to make this City a post of observation during the Summer; and in that event we shall doubtless soon have from him a *pronunciamiento* which will enable us to understand, with more or less of certainty, the programme he has for Mexico, and with more or less of uncertainty the part he himself proposes to play in it.

Capital and Labor for the South.

We notice from time to time the departure from the Southern States for Europe of agents in the interests of Southern railroads and of various manufacturing and industrial activities. They go to borrow capital for the purpose of resuscitating the fortunes of the South. Beauregard has just started to Europe on a mission of this kind in behalf of the Louisiana Railroad, and several of the Georgia and Virginia lines are about to be represented abroad by Commissioners with a similar object in view. We trust that success will crown these efforts. There is no reason why the capitalists, who loan their money to almost any of the industrial enterprises of the South, should not reap large returns from it. The incomparable resources of the Southern States are but in the infancy of their development, and their growth from this time forward, should be more rapid and vigorous than ever before.

Beside these efforts to obtain capital from abroad, we observe that there is more or less activity in attempting to secure European immigration for the South. Almost every State has, for this purpose, a Bureau of Immigration; and though few of the Southern States are, at this moment, in a condition to display such activity in this line as characterizes the Western States, yet all the Bureaux are of some value, if it be only in the way of extending invitations to settlers. Louisiana and Texas, however, are in a sufficiently sound financial and industrial condition to do something more than this; and a resident of the last-named State, who has been visiting Great Britain for the purpose of encouraging immigration to the Southwest, has come back with the report that labor and laborers to any extent can be obtained. We hope the Southern States will systematize their efforts in this matter, that so these vast and fertile regions may obtain what they most need—skillful, industrious and honest cultivators. Emigration would not interfere with the opportunities of the negroes for obtaining a livelihood; for in the Southern tier of States, at least, every man of any color who is willing to work, has a superabundance of profitable employment at his hand; and from many quarters of the South we hear constant and earnest calls for more laborers.

It is probable, moreover, that this Summer would be a peculiarly favorable season for procuring a large immigration from Europe. The whole continent is agitated with the prospects of a general war. At such a time tens of thousands would be glad to escape to a country where peace is permanently secured, and where opportunities are held out to industrious people such as are not approached in any other country of the world. To Texas especially, we are confident, a heavy German emigration might be speedily turned. There are large settlements of this people there already, and though the persecutions they endured for their loyalty during the rebellion are well known abroad, yet the facts that the power of the Union is now firmly and finally fixed, and that order and freedom are permanently established, are equally well known.

Capital and Labor—these are what are chiefly required in the Southern States to secure their future prosperity. These are what the enterprising men in the South should try to secure for it. We are glad to see that they are making efforts. And, so far as lies in our power, we shall try to aid in forwarding these efforts.

Passengers for Europe.—The tide of Summer travel to Europe has set in with even greater sweep than that which followed the close of the war. On one steamer alone—the *Napoleon III.*—323 cabin passengers sailed on Saturday. Two other steamers—the *City of Paris* and the *Germania*—cleared the same day with their full complement. Every berth on the *China*, which leaves on Wednesday, was engaged six weeks ago, and on that day an extra Cunard steamer will leave this port, and furnish at least some accommodation for those whose engagements in Europe will not brook delay. It is impossible to compute the future growth of this already immense trade. English, German and French capitalists evidently see what abundant promise there is in it, and each year finds one or more new foregn lines on the Atlantic Ferry. Against these splendid enterprises our merchants are competing—how? With *two* steamships—well fitted and well commanded, it is true—but deriving neither subsidy from the Government nor anything more than moderate patronage at the hands of the mercantile and the traveling community here. How long is this disgrace—for such it really is—to rest upon our commercial enterprise? Aside from the question of Congressional subsidies, there ought to be public spirit enough among capitalists and our merchants generally to establish and maintain at least one weekly line between New-York and Liverpool. The progress of the Inman Company shows that heavy subsidies are *not* absolutely necessary to the success of such an enterprise; and each succeeding month, looking to the present growth of travel between the two continents, will make well-organized lines more indifferent to direct Government aid. Who will move in this matter, and move in earnest?

The Connecticut Senator.—The action of three Republican Senators in Connecticut in postponing the election of a United States Senator for a week, instead of promptly ratifying the caucus nomination, is resented with great indignation in sundry quarters. The Radicals are inclined to hold Senator Foster, the present incumbent, responsible for it, and the Senators of that persuasion threaten to depose him from the Presidency of the Senate therefor. The *Tribune* denounces him with great vehemence. It says:

> "'Men of honor' are supposed to have a rather lax code of social morality; yet there is not a horse-racer or other 'sport' in America who would consent to stand in like predicament with Mr. Foster's, or could hold up his head among his associates if he did. To go into caucus intending to abide the result if you win, but repudiate if you are beaten, is to do what no blackleg not already crop-eared would stoop to."

We doubt very much whether hard words like these will help the case at all. The *Tribune* must have seen various indications within the last few months that the bonds of party discipline are not nearly so tight as they used to be, nor does the crack of the party whip command such unquestioning obedience as of old. Men *will* think for themselves now and then—after caucus action as well as before, and in State Legislatures as well as out of them.

No one can fail to see that new issues always either create new parties or they modify old ones so as to answer the same purpose. It is idle to expect precisely the same party divisions to obtain now as during the war, for the obvious reason that the same questions are no longer pressing upon the public for decision. When the suppression of the rebellion was the great problem before the country, thousands upon thousands of men who had never been Republicans, voted with the Union Party. Now that this question is solved, and others wholly different in their scope and character have arisen in their places, we shall have the same free exercise of individual judgment.

We may add, moreover, that the remarkable freedom of opinion and expression in which Republican Presses and leaders have indulged concerning President Johnson, is not likely to be without its effect as an example. When men see party magnates so perfectly reckless of party discipline and of party interests, in regard to the President of their own election, they will naturally infer that they are quite at liberty to indulge a little of this freedom themselves.

Coal in England and Timber in America.—Mr. Gladstone's recent speech on the budget had some rather sensational, though strictly accurate and scientific statements as to the approaching exhaustion of the coal fields of Great Britain, and the profound effect such a circumstance would produce upon the industry and commerce of the country. There is no fear of the coal fields of the United States becoming exhausted for very many centuries, so vast are their surface and depth; and it will be very convenient for us to take up the industries of England when she becomes incapable of carrying them on. We have frequently had speculations, however, during the last twenty years, as to the evils that threatened the country in the future from the rapid destruction of our supply of timber. It has been recently estimated that in thirty years "the whole region east of the Mississippi will be stripped of everything available for lumber purposes, and even as regards supply of fuel the material is diminishing at a rapid rate." At present rates of consumption, the period is not very remote when we will be unable to meet the indispensable requirements of lumber for domestic purposes. We called attention, a few days since, to the little-known fact that more than half of all the United States is prairie, destitute of trees, and that probably ninety-five per cent. of all the public domain is absolutely treeless. We shall be by no means in such a bad plight in this matter, however, as England will be in regard to her coal supply. She cannot possibly replenish her stock of coal; but we have it in our power, in course of time, to restock our lands with trees. There have been experiments in this line upon a limited scale; and a project has lately been started in the West to attempt the planting of trees, in a very large way, upon the great plains west of the Missouri River. It will be interesting to watch these experiments, if they are ever fairly made, for their importance on the national wealth and well-being cannot be overrated.

Drunkenness in the Streets.—It is not pleasant to have to report that there were yesterday more persons to be seen drunk in the streets, than on any Sunday for weeks past. The fact must not be held to militate against the existing excise regulations, further than this, that no restrictive ordinances apparently, can be enforced which will prevent those who indulge inordinately in liquor, from gratifying their appetite on Sunday or any other day. So long as liquor is manufactured and imported, its retail will continue. Persons habituated to its use, who cannot get their usual supply at the public bars on Sunday, will lay in a stock for home consumption on that day, and to this class, we dare say, the persons yesterday found in a state of inebriety in the streets belong. The liquor shops, as well as the hotel bars, were generally, if not universally closed.

Slightly Mistaken.—In looking over our exchange papers we see frequent allusions to "the panic in New-York with regard to cholera." We beg to assure our "disinterested" friends that: 1st, We have had no panic in New-York; 2d, We have no cholera in New-York; 3d, We are of the opinion that we shall not have cholera this season; 4th, If we do, it will not kill one-fifth as many people as consumption does every season; 5th, However severely we may be visited, we shall have no panic beyond that imaginary flurry created by certain newspapers that mistake head-lines for news and strong expressions for facts. Of course, the press of other cities do not mean to do us injustice; but if such is the result, we can hardly complain, since the worst offenders are within our own borders. The huge humbug of Fenianism having run its course, is no longer available for sensational displays, hence the rush for cholera. By and by it will be yellow fever, or leprosy, or earthquakes, or a volcano in the park, or any other ridiculous nonsense to catch the eye of the gullible public, sell papers, and finally return in the shape of solemn warnings from the simple and the malicious of the rural press.

AMUSEMENTS.

Operatic and Dramatic—Brooklyn.—A few years since, the City of Brooklyn had no academy or theatre; operas were undreamed of, theatricals were voted immoral, and entertainments of no kind proved profitable, with the exception of an occasional minstrel performance, the Philharmonic concerts, and the regular lectures of the season. The Academy of Music was then built, but not for the purpose of affording opportunity for theatrical display. The Directors, or, at least, the straight-laced portion of them, felt bound to keep such matters away from the place, and when it was proposed that the house be let for an opera, so rigid was the conscience of one of them that he secured the appointment of a Committee of Censorship, whose duty it was carefully to read all plots and plays and report, *pro* or *con*, as it was deemed best. The first result of this step was the prevention of the production of "Traviata" on account of the immorality of the plot, and the substitution of "Il Giuramento," concerning whose story the less said the better. However the Committee didn't know it, although the conscientious perusal of the libretto fully posted an immense audience, clergyman included, in the evening. Since then by jerks the opera has advanced in popular estimation, until under Mr. Maretzek's management last season, it became an enormously paying institution. The very people who formerly raised their eyes and hands in horror now patronize it liberally; the opposing element sitteth conspicuous in box and circle, and the "opera night" has been fixed on Thursday, so that it need not interfere with the regular lecture on Wednesday or the prayer-meeting on Friday. Surely there is food for grave reflection in all this, for so radical and violent a change has altered the social and moral complexion of Brooklyn society in the brief space of ten years as we rarely see.

Equally radical, and perhaps more prominent, is the change of feeling in regard to the theatre there. In consequence of the triumph of the liberal party in the Board of Management, and the consequent admittance of Mr. Jarrett and his troupe to the Academy, several of the more prominent and demonstrative Directors resigned. Their places were quietly filled, and thenceforth the drama was recognized as a legitimate patron of the house. To be sure the scenery is a mass of wretched, dirty, dusty, worn-out daubs, ill-fitting, unkempt, useless and discreditable, but despite all that no decent star appears at the Academy without drawing a first-rate audience. Managers take advantage of the public, humbug them about prices, speculators, cast and support, but the people are long suffering and patient, and pay liberally, hoping for better luck next time. In a few years it became evident to enterprising men that the public taste and habit demanded a permanent theatre. The Park was built, and runs with a fresh tide toward success continually. The Academy paid a dividend last year, and the Park cleared a handsome profit. The people have changed their minds; and even the bitter opponents of the drama, who made the walls of the directors' rooms echo with their eloquence, attend with admirable regularity and unfeigned satisfaction.

Italian Opera in Brooklyn.—Mr. Grau promises faithfully to present to the Brooklyn public on Wednesday evening next Halvey's ponderous opera, the "Jewess," with a cast worthy of critical attention. The disappointment of last week was, to a certain extent, unavoidable. The public had bought a few seats, the night was boisterously inclement, one of the principal artists was seriously ill, and quite naturally the thing fizzled out. On this occasion, rain or shine, (moonshine,) public or no public, artists delicate or artists robust, the opera will be given.

Chanfrau at the Academy of Music.—On Friday evening Mr. Chanfrau will appear in the "Streets of New-York," (kindly transferred to Brooklyn by permission of Messrs. B., De V. & K., for this occasion only,) as *Badger*, with Parsloe as *Bob*. On Saturday the saw-saw "Sam" will be given at the same house. The enterprise of Messrs. Stewart (Winter Garden) and Tayleure (Broadway) at the Brooklyn Academy has returned them an immense profit; and although the original speculation with Mr. Hackett and a wretched cast merited condemnation, the latter supports have been, with one or two individual exceptions, excellent. Mr. Owens appeared twice last week to immense audiences, and considering the income, we think a little larger outgo could have been endured, with benefit to all concerned.

Conway as Belphegor.—Mrs. Conway has produced in fine style, at the Park Theatre, (Brooklyn,) "Belphegor," with Mr. Conway in the title *rôle*, a *rôle* by the way, which he played in 1852 at the old Broadway three weeks running. The cast is generally excellent, Mr. and Mrs. Conway presenting the leading characters in effective and artistic style. The scenic appointments compare favorably with those of any metropolitan theatre.

ST. THOMAS.

Loss of the Bark Kathleen—The Spanish and Chilian War—Orders from the British Government.

St. Thomas papers (received on Saturday night) contain no news.

The Port of Spain *Gazette* has the following item: The brig *Emma*, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, from Philadelphia, reports having picked up at sea, in an open boat, Capt. Cullen and five seamen of the bark *Kathleen*, which vessel was abandoned in a sinking condition.

The *Kathleen* was from Liverpool for Galveston. Another boat containing four men, is yet missing.

Orders have been received at Port of Spain from the British Government, prohibiting Spanish, Peruvian or Chilian war vessels or privateers from rendezvousing in any ports of the British Colonies.

The Health of Jefferson Davis.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, May 18.

The health of Jeff Davis is now reported to be on the mend. About a week since he was attacked by a very severe diarrhea, which has yielded under medical treatment, and he now seems to be in about his usual state of health. A weekly report of the condition of his health is made by the Post Surgeon to Washington. He daily walks three times around the parapet of the Fortress—a distance of at least three miles. He is allowed abundance of liquors, cigars, and many little luxuries are extended him through the courtesy of the officers of the garrison. Mrs. Davis is allowed uninterrupted access to his cell at certain hours of the day. She has been assigned a casement such as the wives and families of the officers occupy. This privilege she has not availed herself of.

The Cotton Crop.

Augusta, Ga., Sunday, May 20.

Newspaper accounts from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South and North Carolina represent the growing crop of cotton as seriously impaired by cold weather, heavy rains and overflow of cotton lands, and stands bad. Defective seed, in a great measure, is the cause of the failure.

The growing cotton is looking yellow and sick. Planters in consequence are despondent. Not more than a third of a crop will be realized, as planters throughout the country are plowing up the bad lands and planting corn. The estimated crop cannot exceed one and a half million bales.

Tornado at Rochester.

Rochester, Sunday, May 20.

There was a terrific storm in this city this afternoon, of wind, rain, and hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

A number of buildings were unroofed, awnings were torn down, and glass was broken to the extent of many thousands of panes.

In some of the public buildings, churches, &c., scarcely a whole pane of glass was left. A number of persons are reported injured. The damage to property is very large.

The storm appears to have been confined to this locality, and lasted but a few minutes.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Meeting of the Two Assemblies at St. Louis—Loyalty and Slavery in the Old School.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 17, 1866.

The two assemblies of the Presbyterian Church met this morning at 11 o'clock—the New School in Dr. NELSON's spacious and handsome church, the Old School in the church of Rev. Mr. NICKOLS. The Old School Assembly is the more attractive to the public, for the reason that its stout expressions of loyalty made last year in respect to the Southern ministers are put to the test by the presence of delegates who deny that action and refuse to respect it, and also for the reason that some kind of initiatory action is expected from the Old School toward a union with the New School. The Presbytery of St. Louis stands boldly forth in opposition to the Assembly's action on loyalty and Slavery, in the delegates (or Commissioners as they are called) whom they have sent to represent them—Rev. STUART ROBINSON and Rev. Dr. WILSON. It was to contrive in what manner to meet these disloyal men in this present Assembly that a Convention was called by Rev. Dr. ROBERT BRECKENRIDGE, to meet in this city the day before the Assembly. The proceedings of that Convention have not transpired, except that they had reference to electing the right man for the Moderator, and to standing firm by the action of last year. If last year's action is sustained, the disloyalists would either be censured, or judicially tried, or at once excinded. At the very opening of the session to-day the whole matter came up in the election of Moderator. The Kentuckian disloyalists nominated Dr. WILSON, of Kentucky, the author of the offensive resolutions in the Presbytery of Louisville. The Radical Loyalists nominated Rev. Dr. STANTON, formerly of the Danville Seminary, the loyal author of *The Church and the Rebellion*. The Conservative Loyalists nominated Rev. Dr. GURLEY, of Washington. The strength of secession was shown in the 18 votes cast for Dr. WILSON; some 50 or 60 votes were cast for Dr. GURLEY, and Dr. STANTON was elected by about 140 votes.

No sooner was the regular election of clerks accomplished than Rev. Dr. McLEAN, formerly President of Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., rose and moved the following resolution:

Whereas, It is understood that the Presbytery of Louisville has openly defied the General Assembly, and refused to submit to its orders in a pamphlet adopted by it, of which the following is a specimen, viz.: "We will not sustain or execute, or in any manner assist in the execution of the orders passed at the last two Assemblies on the subjects of Slavery and loyalty, and with reference to the conducting of missions in the Southern States, and with regard to the ministers, members and churches in the seceded and border States;" and *whereas* said Presbytery has commissioned and sent to this Assembly at least one Commissioner, who, if the order of the last Assembly had been faithfully executed by said Presbytery, there is the strongest ground for believing, would have been suspended from the functions of the Gospel ministry; therefore,

Resolved, That until the Assembly shall have examined and decided upon the conduct of the said Presbytery, the Commissioners therefrom shall not be entitled to seats in this body.

Dr. WM. L. BRECKENRIDGE moved that this resolution be laid upon the table. Another delegate called for the yeas and nays on Dr. BRECKENRIDGE's motion. The Assembly sustained the call. Forthwith a multitude of questions arose about the effect of the motion. A delegate moved to adjourn. The motion was put. The nays seem to have it. A division is called for. The Assembly decides not to adjourn. Points of order, questions for information follow, and cries for "Question." The Clerk calls the roll; most of the Kentucky Synod and a few others vote yea, Dr. WILSON and one other not voting, but not yielding their right to vote. The nays are 212, the yeas, 31.

Mr. KREBS suggests that the resolution be referred to a committee, but Dr. McLEAN, the mover of the resolution, getting possession of the floor, and the hour of adjournment having arrived, claimed the floor for the opening of the debate to-morrow morning.

The retiring Moderator, Rev. Dr. DURIE, of New-York, preached a sermon this morning from Acts 1, viii., on "The duty of the Church to bear testimony."

In the New School Assembly, Rev. Dr. SHAW, of Rochester, N. Y., the retiring Moderator, preached from Psalms xv.: 2, on the power of prayer, and its application to the denomination at the present time.

The Rev. Dr. and Prof. HOPKINS, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, was chosen Moderator. The opening service was characterized by great harmony and cordiality of feeling. A prayer-meeting is held this evening in Dr. NELSON's Church, according to the custom of the New School Assembly, on the subject of the Union. The pulpit is decorated with the stars and stripes, and the Moderator sits beneath the crossed flags of the Union. It is said here that the firmness of the First Presbyterian Church in this city on the subject of loyalty to the country saved the State from secession. K.

The Non-Episcopal Movement.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 17th, says:

The non-Episcopal Methodist Convention of the United States adjourned after sitting eight days. During that time their proceedings were marked by a spirit of unanimity upon the issues at stake, and upon the whole, great fairness characterized the rulings of the body. The basis of union which is a remodeling of the old discipline in all by the different denominations, was adopted after a careful deliberation, but whether it will prove successful practically the future alone can determine. In the main it probably will, as the perplexing question of slavery is settled by the results of the war; and the question of secret societies was passed over with a tacit understanding that it was not to be allowed to stand in the way of a harmonious union. The discussion on Mr. LYLE's paper, adopted yesterday, showed that its sentiments were not relished by all the delegates, but the majority which adopted it was so overwhelming that the protest hardly tinctured the mixture with bitterness. The probability of union with the mother church—the Episcopal branch—seems as remote as ever, but some of the shrewdest observers regard it as a matter more probable and near than the manifestations seem to indicate.

Successor to Bishop Polk.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 10.

On the 16th of the present month convenes the Diocesan Convention of Louisiana for the first time in several years. The principal business will be the choice of a Bishop to fill the vacancy made by the death of Bishop POLK. It was our good fortune to be with him much of the time immediately before and after he received a commission in the Confederate army. That commission, urged upon him from the beginning of the war, was not hastily accepted, nor until after the most deliberate conviction of duty and the acquiescence of his brother Bishops. Well do we remember his departure from Richmond to seek personally the advice of Bishop MEADE, then the senior of the House of Bishops, at his home in Northern Virginia, and his return to the Confederate capital.

"And what did he tell you," said we.

"I saluted him," said our good Bishop, and said to him: "Sir, I have been offered a commission in the Confederate army, and have come to ask your advice."

And what did he say?

He said to me: "Sir, you hold already a higher commission than that in the Church Militant."

"I am aware of that, Right Rev. Sir; and I do not intend to resign it; but hope to hold it in the Church Triumphant."

Well, the senior Bishop then did not give his consent?

"Yes he did," said our good Bishop with a twinkle of his eye and a confident manner that was peculiarly his own: "Yes he did. I quoted Scripture upon him, and we talked the matter all over thoroughly and he finally told me that, if I felt it my duty to accept the commission, I had his full consent, and so say all the rest of my brethren."

And the next day Bishop POLK received his commission at the hands of President DAVIS, who had from the first urged it upon him, and was ordered to the command of the Western Department of Memphis.

OBITUARY.

The Late Hon. George E. Badger.

Gov. MANLY, of North Carolina, was called to preside at the meeting of the bar and citizens of Raleigh, held a few days since to do honor to the memory of GEORGE E. BADGER, and in the course of his remarks said:

"Mr. BADGER was born on the 13th of April, 1795, and was seventy-one years of age last month. He was a poor young man. Having received from his uncle, BELA BADGER, of Philadelphia, a portion of his education, he came to Newbern and studied law in the office of his kinsman, the late JOHN STANLY. He came here in the Summer of 1816 to obtain a license (he then only 21 years of age) to go into Court. It was then that I first became acquainted with him. He obtained his license and returned to Newbern, and, in the course of that Summer, he was elected a member of the Legislature from the town of Newbern. He came here a boy, the youngest man in the Assembly, though of rare promise and attainments, extraordinary colloquial ability and fine debating power, and instantly took a position that no other man had known or thought—like a meteor that had shot down among them, no one knowing from whence it came. I remember it well.

The late Chief Justice RUFFIN, who was at that time a member of the Legislature from the town of Hillsborough, was elected during that session a Judge of the Superior Court. Being attracted by the brilliant talent developed at so early a period in Mr. BADGER, he invited him to go to Hillsborough, take his bundle of papers with him and stay there. He did so. He took his practice in the Courts and very early became distinguished as one of the leading members of the bar, as he was. While on this circuit, (I forget how long,) he married the daughter of Gov. TURNER in the town of Louisburg, where he lived but a short time before he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court. I remember being there at the time when WILLIAM MOORE, a member of the Legislature from that County, who was a friend of Mr. BADGER's, came home with post haste to let us know he was elected. I remember the joy we all had in having a civic procession at night—men, women and children—rejoicing about the news. After a while his wife died and he married again—the daughter of the late Col. POLK, by whom he had two children. After some few years she died, and he married the accomplished lady who is now his wife. Wherever he went he made his mark, on account of his independence and his great skill in the management of a cause. He took a case up and pursued it without reference to party. He continued but a short time a Judge; the attractions of a lucrative practice were too great for him, and he resigned his position on the bench and returned to the bar.

Of his career as a lawyer it is unnecessary to speak to this audience, for you all know it. In social intercourse as a friend, as a politician, no man ever held a more fair open hand than he. Every one will remember in the memorable campaign when HARRISON was elected President of the United States, he was a Whig in principle, and the course he took in advocating the claims of the State; the campaign papers that he wrote and the speeches that he published. The labor of writing was very great to him—the mere corporeal business was very irksome to him—and when it was urged upon him to do anything for the cause he would say, "I will do anything toward making a speech, but I cannot write." The great campaign or State paper—whichever you may call it—which was circulated all over the United States—he drew up. We used to furnish him with an amanuensis while he would speak.

I remember being in his office on that occasion, seeing him walking across the floor making a speech, when HENRY W. MILLER was the amanuensis, sitting at the table writing down in short, as he could, when it was afterwards revised. That paper was published by a Committee and circulated over this State, and republished and reprinted over the United States, and was, confessedly, the strongest partisan paper for the life, character and history of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. HARRISON was elected, as you know, President, and he invited Mr. BADGER to take a seat in the Cabinet, and he did so. He was Secretary of the Navy and continued so, I believe, until nearly the close of the four years, when he returned home. He was afterwards elected Senator in Congress, and you know how he stood up with such men as CLAY and WEBSTER, CALHOUN and BENTON, and in the Supreme Court with REVERDY JOHNSON, WEBSTER, and others, inferior to none of them. And when the war separated this country he had then business in the Supreme Court of the United States to a very large amount, which promised to be of extraordinary benefit and profit.

I believe, fellow-citizens, this is all I have to say. You know his character. You know how kind and benevolent a man he was, and I suppose he had no enemies in the world; how he lived, publicly and privately, the friend of everybody, and everybody, I believe, his friend. These are a few instances in his history which every citizen in the State will cherish, and which may not be inappropriate to those who are here.

The Late Rev. Theodore Clapp.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 18th has the following notice of this well-known clergyman:

It is our painful duty to announce that the Rev. Theodore CLAPP, to whose illness we have several times alluded, breathed his last at 3:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his residence on Green-street, in this city.

He seemed to have no particular disease, and his dissolution appears to have been the result of a general giving way of the whole system, mental and physical. The mortal machinery was worn out, and at length ceased to perform its functions. His reason forsook her august throne weeks ago, and did not, so far as we are advised at the present writing, return to it. Mr. CLAPP was no ordinary man. He was long regarded as one of the foremost pulpit orators of America. Born in Massachusetts, in 1792, he graduated at Yale College and at the Andover Theological School, and was sent while a young man to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church of New-Orleans, succeeding that "young man eloquent," Rev. Mr. LARNED, one of the most difficult and trying positions for a young and inexperienced clergyman, but one whose duties he discharged with a zeal and devotion, and ability, rarely equaled. The *élite* of New-Orleans—professional men, scholars and critics—for years attended his ministry, and thousands have sat spell-bound beneath the magic of his glowing eloquence and the lofty flights of his brilliant imagination. Americans, Frenchmen, Germans and men from half the nations of Europe flocked to hear him from week to week and from year to year. When the epidemics came and scourged the devoted city, Mr. CLAPP was ever at his post, visiting the sick and whispering hope and consolation in the ears of the despairing and the forlorn.

Gradually, differences between him and a portion of his church arose upon theological questions, which finally resulted in an open rupture and the severance of his connection with the Presbyterian Church, with which he never reunited. This made no difference as to his personal relations with his former parishioners, however, who remained, many of them at least, his warm friends. He continued to preach in his old church edifice, which, in the meantime, had passed into the hands of his warm personal friend and admirer, the venerable philanthropist, JUDAH TOURO, an Israelite, indeed, in whom there was no guile. The Jew owned the church, and the Gentile preached in it. In a book which Mr. CLAPP subsequently wrote, he paid a beautiful and touching tribute to the memory of his Israelitish friend, as honorable to the writer as it was just to the subject of it.

The old church was finally burned down, and his health failing him, Mr. CLAPP some ten years ago removed to this city, where he has resided, with occasional exceptions, ever since, and chiefly in retirement.

Thus has passed away a great light from our moral and intellectual heavens. That eloquent tongue has forgotten its cunning, those deep burning eyes to emit their light. Nothing but that which is of the earth earthy remains here of the Rev. THEODORE CLAPP. The immortal part has sought its native heaven. He leaves a widow and two sons to mourn their irreparable loss.

Murder at Port Ewen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, May 20.

At Port Ewen, on the Hudson, on Saturday, a man named THOMAS PINKERTON, while in a quarrel with his wife, knocked her from her chair and kicked her in the breast with such violence as to cause her death, three of her ribs being broken. PINKERTON was immediately arrested, and is now confined in the Kingston jail.

Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 18.

An auction sale of barges took place here to-day. The barge *Kate* sold for $2,450, the *Oneida* for $350, and the *Wallkill* for $900. All these have been in the Government service for four years.

Steamship Ephesus at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 20.

The British steamer *Ephesus*, from Liverpool April 7, *via* St. Michael's May 5, where she put in to repair her steam pipe, arrived here to-day.

LLOYD'S MAPS.—J. T. LLOYD, of this City, has just issued a large and handsome map of North America, compiled from the latest authorities. It is especially full as regards our new territories, all the villages, post stations, roads, and prominent geographical features being noted. The Northwestern region, Hudson's Bay Territory, British Columbia and Russian America, are also elaborately delineated, the only error being the assumed line of the Great International Telegraph, which is not to run along near the coast, but up Frazer River, East of the great mountain chain, and down the Valley of the Yucon. But the map is the best one of North America that we have seen, and very neatly got up.

Letter-Carriers' Report.

The following is the letter-carriers' (free delivery) report for the month of April:

	DELIVERED			
	Mail Letters.	Drop Letters.	Newspapers.	Collected Letters.
New-York	837,390	318,017	111,249	1,045,800
Philadelphia	434,649	159,066	123,752	560,409
Boston	263,133	55,554	37,497	217,258
Chicago	253,675	22,576	46,602	208,258
St. Louis	216,967	20,670	46,519	126,294
Baltimore	169,477	14,205	35,675	92,784
Brooklyn	121,800	12,330	24,655	38,540
Cleveland	105,299	4,799	38,178	75,248
Washington	100,188	8,103	27,835	64,168
Cincinnati	96,623	12,358	15,299	68,265
Detroit	66,970	6,877	20,105	37,693
Pittsburgh	61,849	5,157	17,183	26,490
Newark	57,476	4,605	20,340	34,096
Utica	50,665	4,008	19,515	33,099
Albany	42,089	4,625	7,903	23,332
Buffalo	41,748	4,424	11,972	44,215
Milwaukee	41,134	3,834	14,371	31,251
Louisville	40,813	4,516	11,864	34,334
Syracuse	36,965	3,360	11,519	32,036
Providence	36,744	3,824	3,157	10,577
Williamsburgh	30,652	741	6,381	2,880
Troy	28,001	2,185	8,371	16,638
Wilmington	26,096	1,741	6,151	9,239
Rochester	25,546	1,690	8,387	11,309
Charlestown	23,036	1,696	4,856	11,782
Toledo	22,920	1,283	21,698	19,204
Jersey City	21,853	1,521	4,367	6,556
New-Haven	21,081	2,038	4,677	7,522

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, free of charge.

The Cigar Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed in your paper, a few days since, a resolution introduced in Congress by Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, in relation to the tax on cigars, I hope you will allow me the favor of expressing an opinion in regard to the proposition. The cigar business has been roughly handled by Congress the past two years, and their action has driven many honest men who have been brought up in the business out of it entirely. In the first place, the tax was $2 50 per thousand on all cigars valued at or under $20 per thousand, tax included, and on cigars valued at over $20 per thousand, $3 50 per thousand. That worked well, and did not disturb the business. As the war continued, and it became necessary to raise a larger amount of revenue, the law was revised, and a schedule ranging from $3 per thousand to $40 per thousand was adopted, but did not go into operation till July 1, 1863. This form of tax threw all the business into the hands of men who get cigars made and sold without paying the amount of tax the law called for; and the ignorance of a majority of the Assessors and Inspectors (in many cases the bribery of the latter class) helped them along. The Government knew how this thing was working, and the last Congress revised the law again, making the tax uniform—$10 per thousand on all cigars. This tax all could pay and do a good business, if we had officers who would ferret out those who do not pay, and there are many of them in this City. After all the experience the Government has had in this matter, the gentleman from Ohio proposes to go back again to the schedule tax; and should it pass it will ruin the business entirely. All we ask now is to leave the tax as it is at present, or to make it an *ad valorem* tax of say 20 per cent, or even 30 per cent., which plan some think would work well, but above all that to raise the tariff on imported cigars to a rate which will protect us and keep us from ruin and want, and at the same time keep the money in the country, instead of sending it to other countries; and they should do this as soon as possible, as we have suffered enough already. H. H.

The Fenian Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following fact in relation to Fenianism, for the truth of which I vouch, does not appear to be generally known.

A British official in this country, who occupies a very exalted position, stated not long since to a distinguished United States General, whose Irish sympathies are very strong, that one of the leaders of Fenianism in New-York supplied him (the official aforesaid) with regular and minute information regarding the plans and projects of the Brotherhood. A monthly report, in fact, is received at the office of the gentleman from London. This report is drawn up at the Fenian Headquarters, and duly transmitted, through the official, to the English Government. The statement I have made is perfectly true, and I am prepared to prove it.

What, Irish Americans, have you to say to this? Will you still continue to be duped by knaves and scoundrels who seek only to swindle you? Will you still continue to trust men whose every statement, in relation to Ireland's military strength, is an infamous lie? They tell you that the people there are ready to strike. They endeavor to make you believe that there are drilled and disciplined patriots in the old land, waiting only for the signal to rise and crush English power forever. Good Heavens! Irishmen, you are quietly suffering yourselves to be duped and humbugged by mendacious scoundrels. I tell you (and my source of information is authentic) that there are no disciplined soldiers of liberty in Ireland. I was born, reared, and educated in poor old Erin, and I know the country well. I was there in September last when the first arrests were made. I was a Fenian there, where it would be no disgrace to be one as it is here. I am well acquainted with the military resources of my country—just as well acquainted with them as JAMES STEPHENS—for I have traveled through the land from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway. I know that there are patriots in thousands to be found; but the hands of the patriots are tied, and they cannot move an inch. Their hopes of aid from America are blighted since they learned the gigantic scheme of fraud and villainy practiced on the good and patriotic Irishmen of the great Republic, who, though far away from the Green Isle, love her dearly, and would sacrifice almost everything for her welfare. Irish sentiment is almost as strong here as it is at home, and Irishmen appear to be more easily duped in a foreign country than in the old land. They have been miserably deceived certainly by their leaders in this country; yet, all things considered, it is better to be the victim than the swindler—the lamb than the wolf, the goat than the fox.

I would take the liberty of advising my countrymen to dream no more. Let Ireland be left to her destiny. We cannot assist her in a revolutionary movement with the Atlantic rolling between us. She is better off at any rate, even under the lash of the Briton, than she possibly could be, having at the head of her affairs such "distinguished patriots" as lately ruled in Union-square.

Believe me, Sir, this Fenianism is powerless for good. In six months from the present time its name will be changed to "rowdyism." They are closely allied just now. SWEENEY, though he is an honest man, and though his intentions are good, will not capture Canada nor shoot a single red-coat. An attempt will of course be made. But the attempt will be a failure, and all sensible men, even among the Fenians, know it. They do not anticipate success. They merely wish to wipe out the stain on the Irish name by doing something practical. Pretty way to wipe it out, that of running across the border in "double-quick time," and running back again twice as quick, which they will do I'll be bound; not that they want any soldierly qualities, but because the successful invasion of Canada by a Fenian army is an impossibility, and must end in a *fiasco*.

For the information of my countrymen, I extract a few sentences from a letter I have lately received from a gentleman in Ireland. The extracts will serve to give an idea of the real benefit our "patriots" have conferred on the poor old land. "At the present time," says my correspondent, "there is no safety for any young man here. Innocence cannot protect him. A policeman has only to say that he suspects him to be a Fenian, and forthwith he is committed to prison. He will not be told the charge against him. There is no use asking questions. . . . In fact, I sincerely believe that there are large numbers imprisoned in Ireland since the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act who had as little to do with Fenianism as the Prime Minister of England." Again my friend says: "You will yet find the men who are duping and swindling our credulous countrymen in America, perhaps buying estates for themselves here in Ireland, and that upon funds wrung from sincere, though deceived and deluded, patriots." My friend, after giving a description of the state of the country, gets indignant, and says: "All these evils have been brought upon Ireland by conspirators and fanatics who traded so long upon dupes and fools. O'MAHONY netted a good round sum by the 'Bond' swindle. . . . He told them that there was 'fighting' going on in Ireland. God help the men who are so easily fooled and humbugged!" Amen, say I.

I write this letter, Sir, for a good object, and I hope you will publish it. You have always advocated truth and justice, and you see as well as I do that the Fenian fraud is a deliberate imposition on the credulity of a confiding people. It may happen that I shall be obliged to directly address my countrymen on the subject of Fenianism. I hope the necessity may not arise, but if so I will unflinchingly do my duty and expose the chief swindlers, whose secrets, objects, intentions, &c., I am so well acquainted with. But for certain reasons I should make disclosures that would surprise the rank and file of the Brotherhood. I *know* the Fenian leaders intimately. They know me, too, and they know that I fear them not, and that I love my country. They know that I could disgrace them if I wished it, and I may inform them that when Ireland's good demands it I will unflinchingly and unhesitatingly denounce and expose them.

Begging to be excused for trespassing so much on your space, I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

SATURDAY, May 19, 1866. CONNACHT.

Brevet Rank—Its Uses and Abuses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In striking at an abuse, as you have done in your short editorial in the TIMES of April 11, headed "Abuses of Brevet Rank," I take it for granted that it was the furthest from your intention, in pointing out the defects of a system, to cast odium upon any class who, irresponsible for the working of the system, had, from the conditions of their official station, become subject to it. Yet this, to a certain extent, has been the effect of that article, so little does the public in general discriminate between the individual and the system of which he is but an involuntary part.

Though holding a military commission, as there is no likelihood that I shall be breveted, unless the Government should regard the hard and daily scoldings that I have had to administer now for some thirty-five years to boys always more willing to play than to work, as entitling me to one, it may not be taken amiss, by either side to this question, if I should say a few words on it that may place it more upon its real merits before the public.

Brevet rank is an old and very vexed question in an army. We borrowed it from the English service, where, I think, it is only given to confer local rank where the actual rank of officers would be insufficient to give the authority necessary to carry out the purposes of the Government.

Having determined not to resort to any of those badges of distinction which are conferred in European armies for military services, as repugnant to the principles of Republican institutions, and apprehensive of the abuses to which mere arbitrary promotion, regardless of seniority, might lead, no other means seemed to present itself for rewarding gallantry in the field, or long and faithful service in every branch of the army, than this cheap device of brevet rank.

By regulations made by the President, under authority of law, certain privileges went with the brevet; as, for example, giving precedence over full commissions, but of more recent date, on military courts, public ceremonials, &c. In this way officers who had been a long time in service, but whose promotion had been slower than others, owing to their belonging to different regiments or corps, when brought together with their juniors in length of service, received some slight compensation for this disparity in their promotion. A kind of salve to wounded military pride.

That this distinction should have been confined to officers of the line during peace would manifestly have been unjust, for those who may be termed bureau officers—that is, the staff of the army—had, for the most part, greater responsibilities and more work upon them than the line.

This is pretty much the summary of the history and practice of brevet rank in our service. It has always been more or less a bone of contention in our army. Some, as Gen. SCOTT in his controversy with Gen. GAINES, claiming for a brevet commission the full value of a full commission. Others opposing this. And others, as was very natural, not having received a brevet, sneering at those who had.

The system of breveting in our service has some analogy with the institution of the legion of honor in France. It being intended by NAPOLEON to embrace distinction in every line, and is conferred not only for gallantry in the field, but for every class of service to the State. This is but just. The officer who has the true soldier's most cherished desire granted him—of winning distinction in the field—receives his brevet commission, which bears upon its face the ground upon which it was conferred. Why should he feel discontented that another who, from the nature of his duties, has been debarred this golden opportunity, but, in the meantime, has done services of no less value in another line, has received a brevet also, which bears upon its face for long, faithful and efficient service.

The deeds for which these commissions were granted are matters of record, their character is borne on the face of the parchment. Why should we stigmatize the one as fictitious more than the other? There are Generals, Colonels, &c., of all the staff corps, the medical officers included; is there anything more anomalous in this than in brevet Generals, Colonels, &c., in these corps, for distinguished services in their respective spheres. Men can perform distinguished services to the country elsewhere than in the face of the enemy. If they are entitled to any reward for them a brevet is about as cheap a one as can be devised.

That Gen. SHERMAN, in some moment of disgust, should, *more suo*, have expressed himself somewhat roundly as to "changing front with the officers on duty at Washington, when brevets were to be given," is little to the purpose of the real question. The soldier is stimulated to gallant conduct in the field by the prospect of the reward. The country holds out the prospect to insure such conduct. Why should she not stimulate, in the same way, a class of men without whose vigilance, talent and efficiency the army in the field would be left powerless.

The brevets have been given without discrimination, and, in many cases, where they ought to have been withheld there is no question. But so have full commissions. No executive is perfect or omniscient. That HANCOCK, HOWARD, SCHOFIELD and others will feel themselves much aggrieved by the fictitious value that a brevet for faithful and efficient services conferred on some bureau officer of much larger service than their own, I think may be doubted. They have too great an appreciation of their own position before the country to stoop to such a quarry.

That the brevet system is open to abuses is patent to all. That some better system of recommending for brevets is desirable, is also plain. But let us not expect by that to remove discontent or grumbling. These will go on all the same. No system will ever remedy this part of human nature.

Respectfully, yours, D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Friday, April 14, 1866.

City Travel.

OFFICE COLORADO CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
No. 155 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 9,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is surprising that amid the great variety of projects submitted for the relief of Broadway by adding means of transportation, the practicable methods of facilitating the circulation of existing vehicles should have been overlooked.

Any one familiar with Broadway, between Fulton-street and Exchange-place, must see that our express companies, who, for a long time in the morning and afternoon, block up the thoroughfare by backing their wagons up to their doors, do more than any one thing to impede stages and other vehicles; at times narrowing the passage-way so that only one carriage can pass. Why the companies should enjoy this monopoly of the highway is inexplicable. With the abundant means at their disposal, they should be compelled to so arrange that the wagons shall back completely within the building, thus freeing both the sidewalk and the roadway. It is entirely practicable to construct passage-ways upon the ground floors of the principal offices in Broadway, so that one or more wagons may drive in and load without interfering in any way with the public convenience.

The withdrawal of the great number of wagons from the front of the buildings between Fulton-street and Exchange-place would practically double the roadway for four hours in the day. CITIZEN.

A Remarkable Case.

A son of Mr. J. P. CAKE, of Port Republic, Atlantic Co., N. J., who has been deaf for sixteen years, with discharges from the ear and catarrh, caused by scarlet fever, has been entirely restored to his hearing by Dr. ROWE. The case is an extraordinary one, inasmuch as the young man was but fourteen months old when attacked with scarlet fever, and before placed under Dr. ROWE's care was so deaf as not to be able to hear unless spoken to in a very loud tone of voice. Latterly, the catarrh had affected his head so as to prevent him from studying. Now he can hear as well as any one, and has commenced his studies again, being also cured of catarrh.—*Daily Sun.*

Dr. ROWE's office No. 26 East Twentieth-street, fifth house from Broadway.—[*Advertisement.*]

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Thing of Beauty and a Joy Forever!

"We are very highly pleased with it and its performance. It is certainly fully up to its claims. It seams with great neatness and wonderful rapidity, running easily and making but little noise. Its hemming, felling and braiding are 'things of beauty and a joy forever.' It lifts a heavy weight from the stitch-burdened seamstress."—W. S. BALLINGER to the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.—*Advertisement.*

Always Have a Box of Dalley's Magical PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is safe and a certain cure for Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Bruises, Corns, Bunions and Old Sores. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box. Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

Stoddard's Cholera Specific.

A sure preventive and cure for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, PAINS in the STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors,
Troy, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

Bogus foreign perfumes infest the market. The real cannot be imported on account of the enormous duty. Meanwhile Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," which would beat them out of the field even under a free-trade system, is everywhere in urgent demand.—*Columbia Spy.*

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve cures the worst cases of Galls, Scratches, Swellings, Pricks, Cuts, Sprains and Bruises. Every horse-owner should have it. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents a box. Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Important.

The celebrated Broadway Hat, with the Patent Gutta Percha Band, introduced by TERRY, No. 409 Broadway, will be opened and for sale on and after THURSDAY, the 25th inst., by all the fashionable hatters in the United States.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, heartburn. Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING. Sold by all druggists.

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying; is the finest hair-dressing known; use no dyes or liquid preparation. Depot 31 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

GENIN, NO. 513 BROADWAY.

LADIES, LISTEN.

LADIES, LISTEN.

BEFORE PURCHASING

BEFORE PURCHASING

UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS,

UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS,

CALL AND EXAMINE

CALL AND EXAMINE

THE 100 NEW SHAPES,

THE 100 NEW SHAPES,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STRAW,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STRAW,

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Everybody Should Practice Economy in All Things.—One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all druggists.

We will Teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup performs precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power, we would make Mrs. WINSLOW—as she is—the physical saviour to the infant race.—Extract from Rev. C. Z. WEISER's letter.

Real Estate Loan and Collection Office

OF JOEL D. HARVEY,

No. 78 Lasalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Will personally attend to the collection of notes, bills, rents, and the general management of property for non-residents. Moneys invested or loaned on first-class inside property, and ten per cent. interest and principal payable in New-York.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Undersigned are Under Obligations to many persons who gratuitously advertise the virtues of the PLANTATION BITTERS, but to none more than to Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Baltimore, who, in his speech at the anniversary of the Temperance Society, in Brooklyn, said:

"There is a person signing himself S. T. 1860, X., a queer duck, whose name is Drake. He was very patriotic and would not sell any of his Bitters to the South. If he *had* given them, the rebellion would not have lasted half so long. A year or so ago he got thin in the pocket" (public benefactors seldom get rewarded) "and he issued a proclamation to various clergymen offering them a bottle of Plantation Bitters to analyze, and if they liked it to recommend it. I got one. A Presbyterian brother said he got one at Frank Green's and it was good."

We are not responsible for the Reverend gentleman's style—he was no doubt embarrassed, and hit us modestly, but the benevolence of his nature is clearly visible. Out of the three hundred and fifty-two clergymen in New-York and Brooklyn, we think there are two hundred and ninety who use Plantation Bitters. These Bitters are just the thing for clergymen and men of over-worked brain. We are afraid Brother Hicks' brain is too much tasked, but with reciprocal liberality we will give him a whole case of Bitters, and we have no doubt that will restore the equilibrium. Good material costs high just now and "keeps our pockets thin," but as we follow only one pure standard we have full confidence "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

Friend Hicks, one good turn deserves another, and if you know of any place on the continent where they have not got Plantation Bitters, just let us know and we will send some right on. The people must not suffer because we are poor. Keep us advised of your health.

Yours fraternally,

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA,

General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

White, the hatter, has just brought out several splendid styles of Hats. For ladies the Twilight and Snow-cloud are the most desirable. For gents, his silk dress Hats are irresistible. Youths and boys can also find a good selection of stylish Hats. Straws also in abundance. WHITE, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite the Brandreth House.

Hygienic Wine is approved by the Imperial School of Medicine of Paris. It contains no alcohol, but has for its base one of the finest of pure wines, and is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent physicians.

Keep Cool.—Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, sole manufacturer for New-York, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway.

Those who have been subject to Nervous Headaches for years are restored to perfect health by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine.—A TIGHT STITCH WITH A SINGLE THREAD!—See "Grand Trial of Sewing Machines"—sent free, with sample of work. No. 508 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch SEWING-MACHINES.—A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

GLASSER—NORTHRUP.—On Wednesday, May 16, at Arcadia Cottage, Tappan, by Rev. J. Blauvelt, CHARLES GLASSER and SARAH L. NORTHRUP, daughter of Mrs. Northrup.

HASSLER—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, May 17, by Rev. James Eells, D. D., CHARLES W. HASSLER, Paymaster U. S. Navy, and CLARA BRACE, only daughter of D. Walter Smith.

DIED.

BEEBE.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, May 19, LUCRETIA D., wife of Richard Beebe, aged 18 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, Monday morning, May 21, from the South 6th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City.

BERRIAN.—At Fordham, on Saturday, May 19, CHARLES BERRIAN, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham, on Tuesday, May 22, at 3½ o'clock. Carriages in waiting at Fordham Depot, to meet the 2:30 P. M. train from 26th-st.

BRADY.—On Saturday, May 19, WILLIAM S. BRADY, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church at Spring Valley, on Tuesday next, May 22, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Take cars by Northern Railroad at 9 A. M., from Jersey City.

BRUSH.—On Sunday morning, May 20, EMILY BRUSH, in the 23d year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, also the members of Ark Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the 2d-st. M. E. Church, between Avs. C and D, on Monday afternoon, May 21, at 1½ o'clock.

BUCKHOUT.—At Tremont, West Farms, on Saturday, May 19, JENNIE MARIA, daughter of Abram and Gertrude Buckhout, aged 8 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M., from the residence of her parents, at Tremont, without further notice. Trains leave 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 10 A. M.

BABCOCK.—In Brooklyn, at her late residence, No. 75 3d-place, on Friday, May 18, Mrs. ANN BABCOCK, relict of Dudley Babcock, aged 86 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, on Monday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARKER.—At his late residence, Throg's Neck, Westchester, N. Y., on Friday, May 18, in the 80th year of his age, RALPH BARKER, Esq., formerly and for many years of Greene County, N. Y., a native of Branford, Conn.

Funeral on Monday at 12½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Throg's Neck, from thence to Woodlawn Cemetery. Conveyances will be at Williamsbridge Station, Harlem Railroad, on arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Tarrytown, Friday morning, May 18, DAVID B. CUNNINGHAM, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., the Sunday-school class of the deceased, are particularly invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Monday, May 21, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance.

☞ Halifax, Nova Scotia, papers please copy.

DUVALL.—On Friday, May 18, ELIZA ANN OGDEN, relict of Joseph W. Duvall, M. D., in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Dr. Benj. Ogden, No. 140 Hester-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

ELLIOTT.—On 7th day morning, 5th month, May 19, SARAH P. ELLIOTT, daughter of the late Samuel and Eliza B. Underhill, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John S. Shapter, No. 164 West 48th-st., on second day (Monday) morning, May 21, at 11 o'clock.

ERFORD.—On Friday, May 18, ANN A., widow of the late John Erford, aged 50 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 281 Lexington-av., on Monday, May 20, at 2 o'clock.

HANFORD.—On Saturday, May 19, ELISHA HANFORD, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, May 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 90 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further notice.

KIBBEE.—On Sunday, May 20, MARTHA M. KIBBEE, the beloved wife of J. M. Kibbee, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 174 Fort Green-place, on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Sunderland, Mass., for interment.

KNEELAND.—On Friday evening, May 18, CHARLES KNEELAND, Jr.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 3½ P. M.

LEE.—On Sunday evening, May 20, at his residence, No. 65 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, WILLIAM LEE, aged 47 years. Notice of funeral will be given in Tuesday morning's papers.

MOTT.—On Friday evening, May 18, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM P. MOTT, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Tompkins Lodge No. 5, I. O. of O. F., New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, corner of Guion and Elm sts., Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, May 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 20, after a lingering illness, SARAH L., eldest daughter of John J. and Hannah B. Merritt.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 76 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PIGGOT.—On Saturday, May 19, JOSEPH PIGGOT, Esq., aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the late residence of the deceased, No. 52 East Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock.

PIPER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 19, Mr. WILLIAM PIPER, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 97 North Oxford-st., Tuesday afternoon, May 22, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SHERWIN.—Suddenly, in this City, on Saturday, May 19, while on a visit to his son, WILLIAM SHERWIN, of Shelburne Falls, Mass., in the 79th year of his age.

☞ Springfield and Albany papers please copy.

TILLEY.—On Friday, May 18, after a long and serious illness, CATHERINE T., wife of Capt. John Tilley, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at the St. Joseph's Church, corner of 6th-av. and Washington-place, at 10 o'clock. The relatives of the deceased will meet at Capt. Thomas Steers', No. 25 Ridge-st., at 9 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 19.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 17, 1866.

Found at the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house an unknown man, about fifty years of age, five feet eight inches high, light complexion, brown hair, mixed with gray, gray eyes, well dressed, black frock coat, dark mixed vest, light mixed pants, white shirt, white flannel drawers, gray socks, Congress gaiters, no whiskers, light moustache; in his pocket a memorandum book, with the name of John Denneman and McCarty, Kirtland & Co., No. 340 Broadway. The deceased was found hanging to a tree at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street, North River.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 20.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, five feet seven inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, no whiskers, medium built, no hat, blue sack coat, dark pants, dark vest, white shirt, blue silk neck-scarf and pin, with red stone; been in the water about eight or nine days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 21.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the Staten Island Ferry, Battery, five feet six or seven inches high, no eyes, no hair, no whiskers, slim built, no hat, blue sack coat, black pants, check cloth vest, white shirt, woolen undershirt, good light boots; been in the water four or five months; very much decomposed.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 22.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 19, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Stanton-st., five feet seven or eight inches high, dark hair, goatee, no whiskers, stout built, no hat, no coat, black cloth pants, dark vest, white shirt, shoes, cotton shoe strings, comforter around the neck; in water about three months.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 23.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 19, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Bedloe's Island; been in water about two months; supposed to be a 'longshoreman. Body at Bellevue dead house.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 24.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 20, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, five feet seven or eight inches high, light eyes, sandy hair, sandy whiskers, stout built, no hat, black frock coat, black pants, light vest, white shirt, check woolen under shirt, cotton drawers, good boots; found on his person silver watch, pocket-book containing $2 92, brass door key; been in water about one week, about thirty-five years of age.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

SHIFFER & CO.,

Invite attention to the removal of their

BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM,

VULCANITE JEWELRY,

INDIA RUBBER AND FANCY GOODS,

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MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.

The annual meeting of this association, which was adjourned from Tuesday evening, May 8, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

A. JUDSON STONE, Recording Secretary.

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Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 27 East 29th-st.

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WM. CLIFT, Controller.

SIBLEY & STOOPS, NO. 543 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st., dealers in all first-class Sewing Machines. Persons purchasing machines of us will have the privilege of exchanging for any other machine within thirty days, without extra charge. Machines of all kinds exchanged and to rent.

17TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—13TH WARD.—A regular meeting of the Union Association of this District will be held at Washington Hall THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES E. WATSON, President.

G. B. TUNISON, Secretary.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH ELLERY'S INDIA-RUBBER PAINT, and warranted; from 1½ to 2 cents per foot. Send for circular.

ELLERY & McCARTIN, No. 396 Grand-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHOICE FOR CONSUMPTIVES. TO GET WELL OR DIE—WHAT MUST BE DONE, AND HOW TO DO IT—THIS COURSE MUST BE PURSUED OR DEATH WILL FOLLOW—DR. SCHENCK'S COURSE OF TREATMENT LAID DOWN TO CURE BAD CASES OF CONSUMPTION.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

While offering my celebrated medicines to the afflicted, I feel that I present to the public nothing novel or strange.

The success of my medicines in the cure of Pulmonary Complaints is too well established to admit of skepticism; their effect is too certain to require any combat with that prejudice which usually assails the introduction of a new article to the public.

If the patient will persevere and follow the directions which accompany each bottle, Consumption must and will be cured, and often when it is apparently in its last stages.

I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed, any medicine can create them anew; but I do mean to say that when a patient has a violent cough, night-sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to bed, and given up to die by the physicians, a cure may be effected.

Sometimes the most eminent medical men are greatly mistaken in auscultating, or in the examination of the lungs. They see that the patient has a distressing cough, and a great rattling of phlegm in the lungs, which at once they pronounce to be Tuberculous or Pulmonary Consumption.

Now, I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption in the United States are caused by Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia. The mucous membrane of the Bronchial tubes sympathizes with the liver and stomach, and frequent slight colds hasten it into Bronchial Consumption.

The Pulmonic Syrup is the best remedy known to ripen and expel all the impure matter from the lungs, and surpasses all other medicines in curing a cough and all pulmonary disorders. The Sea-Weed Tonic is a compound extract, carefully prepared from a common weed growing on the sea shore. It readily dissolves the food in the stomach, converting it into chyme; gives tone to the stomach; a healthy appetite and digestion, and strength and flesh to the feeble and emaciated. It contains no impure stimulant, but its stimulating properties are as pure as the best French brandy. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach and act upon the liver, which is more or less deranged in every case of Consumption; and the Mandrake Pill is the only remedy that contains no calomel or other injurious ingredient, that will restore this important organ so that it may perform its proper functions.

It will thus be readily seen that these remedies act together in perfect harmony. In bronchitis and laryngitis, or clergyman's sore throat, the liver must be acted on freely with the Mandrake Pills. Frequently in diarrhœa it is proper to take the pills to carry it off.

To cure Consumption, or any disease leading to it, a strict course must be pursued, differing materially from that laid down by the faculty. In the first place, they must prevent taking cold; even slight colds must be prevented. This must and can be done, or else there is no use in trying to be cured. In order to do this in Winter, the patient must stay in the house, and keep it one temperature with the thermometer. The patient should walk about the house as much as the strength will bear, and walk as fast as they can and not tire; this will start the circulation, prevent creeping chills, and tend toward keeping the bowels regular.

Many years ago I was given up as being in the last stages of Consumption, and was taken from home in Philadelphia, to my friends in Moorestown, N. J., to die. I was soon taken down to my bed, and lay there many weeks, apparently in a sinking condition. Then I heard of and obtained these preparations of roots and herbs, which, to the astonishment of everybody, soon made a great change in my system for the better. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system; the matter ripened in my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. My appetite was nearly gone at one time, but it became so great that it was with difficulty I could refrain from eating too much. My cough, fever, pain and night-sweats all began to leave me. I gained in strength, and have been increasing in flesh ever since. My disease was hereditary; my father, mother, brothers and sisters all died of Consumption.

Now I enjoy the best of health and have for years, weighing over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Immediately on my recovery I turned my attention to the science of medicine and the study of this particular disease. In fact, I was driven to it by the great number of people coming to me, or sending for me, from all parts, to cure them; and I flatter myself that at this day I have as much experience and success in the treatment of this disease as any other person in the country. Physicians recommend patients to ride out and get the fresh air. What good does it do? It may satisfy the patients' mind, but it lays them liable to take cold, perhaps not a heavy one, but enough to irritate the bronchial tubes, and yet hardly perceptible, but sufficient to throw them back two weeks, and they go on this way and are never cured. All three of these medicines have full directions, and they are all taken at the same time, the same day, and any person with a little judgment, with one lung nearly gone, can cure themselves without ever seeing me, although where it is convenient it is best to come and be examined with the Respirometer, which only costs $3; then they will know their true condition. Thousands who have been confined to their beds with Consumption have been cured by them who I never saw. Keep the stomach cleansed of the mucus with the Pills and Tonic; the appetite will soon come, then eat rich, greasy, healthy food; nature will soon begin to throw off the disease, and the patient will become fat and hearty. When these medicines get thoroughly through the system, persons are not near so liable to take cold, yet great care should be taken, for it is like any other disease—a relapse is dangerous.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits, at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 to 3 P. M. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer he only charges three dollars. The price for an examination is put low, so that all will be able to have it done, for it is very necessary for Dr. Schenck to understand the exact condition of the lungs so as to know positively whether they are or are not too far gone to be healed. It causes no pain and but little inconvenience to the patient.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the one-half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines may be obtained at all times at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

WHY IS ASIATIC CHOLERA FATAL?

Thousands supposed to die of cholera and other malarious epidemics are killed by insane medication. In the cholera season of 1849, patients treated according to the regular formula, with brandy, opium, rhubarb and calomel, died in multitudes, while in every case where RADWAY'S READY RELIEF was promptly given, the sufferer was instantaneously relieved and subsequently recovered. Why was this? Simply because this peerless vegetable medicine is an equable stimulant, disinfectant, counter irritant, anodyne, tonic, sudorific, and in cases of uncontrollable cholera an astringent. It does not lock disease up in the system as opium does, nor fire the brain like brandy, nor irritate the stomach and bowels like the drastic purgatives; but it infuses fresh vitality into every internal and external vessel and organ, and enables nature by a supreme effort to subdue the morbid influences of disease.

The wise and prudent, if cholera prevails, will not wait until seized with the pestilence before using the READY RELIEF, but will take a teaspoonful in water three or four times a day during its prevalence as an epidemic. Those who take this precaution will not be seized with Asiatic Cholera. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

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HYGIENIC WINE.

This wine, recommended by the most eminent physicians, is made of pure Sherry; admits in its composition only tonic, aromatic and febrifuge substances. It replaces, with great superiority, all other Bitters, which have for a base nothing but alcohol or inferior whisky. It is richer than any other Bitters in aromatic and balsamic principles, and its taste is exquisite. Its soothing effect on the nervous fluids is most astonishing, for while it gently exhilirates by reanimating the functions of the digestive organs, and dissipates languor by gently refreshing and stimulating the brain, giving a healthy tone to the whole organism, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences that follow alcoholic stimulants. We warrant that, upon trial, it will be found a MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE, possessing wonderful virtues in all cases of Dyspepsia and Debility, and moreover it is unexcelled as an Appetizer.

Sold everywhere. Depot—No. 33 Broadway.

DR. SHERWOOD, NO. 545 BROADWAY, New-York, has trusses which will cure hernia in all cases below middle life. An umbilical truss that never fails to please. Supporters for the abdomen, the uterus and the anus, the easiest ever worn. Suspensory and ladies' monthly bandages at wholesale or retail.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY,

PETROLEUM, MINING, INSURANCE, EXPRESS, AND RAILROAD STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

We are represented at the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

All orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be

ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE

on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for Travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 4th of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 5th of May to the 4th of June, inclusive.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty ($50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,
Charles N. Talbot,
Edward J. Woolsey,
G. Talbot Olyphant,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,
Abiel A. Low,
Robert L. Kennedy,
James M. Halsted,
LeGrand B. Cannon,
John L. Aspinwall,
James R. Taylor,
Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 24 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.

WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President,
Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum,
Merchants, New-York.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees for the first mortgage bondholders of this Company are receiving from time to time, the proceeds of lands comprised in the sinking fund, being one-fourth in cash and three-fourths in contracts or mortgages of purchasers. And the Trustees hereby give notice that they will receive proposals from any bondholders who may choose to receive payment in cash and securities in the above proportion, and will give preference to those whose offers are most favorable.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
A. P. MAN,
Trustees, No. 64 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 2[illegible], 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL.
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in Jacksonville, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for election of eleven Directors for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 13th June inclusive. CHARLES D. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HALCYON PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 14 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 29, instant, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 M. until 3 o'clock P. M., of that day.

F. A. MILLER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, a portion falling due July 1, 1866, balance due July 1, 1871, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, July and January.

R. B. CATHERWOOD, No. 74 Broadway.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK HAVE removed to their new Banking-room, Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Scrip purchased by TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—1,000 SHARES of Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company Stock. W. L. CATHERWOOD, No. 74 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS, NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange,
DEALERS IN

EXPRESS

AND

TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

All the various issues bought and sold, and cash advances made.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 48 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK,

Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchange.

Adams' Express (new) Stock,
United States Express (new) Stock,
American Express (new) Stock,
Fractional Shares above,
United States Telegraph,
} Wanted.

All Telegraph and Express Stocks on hand ready for immediate delivery.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL..........$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. Low,
S. G. Wheeler, Jr.,
W. R. Travers,
Horace F. Clark,
J. B. Johnston,
J. M. Waterbury,
Freeman Clarke,
Amasa J. Parker,
Allen Munroe,
Daniel C. Howell,
Augustus Schell,
John Mager,
Wm. F. Russell,
David Dows,
Benj. H. Hutton,
Francis Skiddy,
Daniel Devlin,
Henry E. Davies,
Henry K. Bogert,
E. B. Wesley,
George W. Cuyler,
James M. McLean,
Elisha Riggs,
James Forsyth,
J. W. Freeman,
Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1847.

Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

KEOKUK BONDS!

The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.

All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

THE NEW GAS FROM CRUDE PETROLEUM.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY (on mutual plan)

Will be opened on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, at the Banking-house of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway, and will remain open until all the stock is taken.

The capital of the Company is fixed at $3,000,000, with power to increase it to any amount sufficient for the erection of suitable gas-works, and lay down street and service pipes to meet a fair competition with other gas companies in every part of the City of New-York. This Company has purchased all the patented processes for the manufacture of a fixed or permanent gas from crude petroleum, and now offer to the citizens of New-York an opportunity to subscribe to the stock of the Company, which has just been organized for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of Manhattan Island with a cheap and brilliant gas, which can be used either for illumination or as a fuel, and to light the public lamps in a manner that the City will be at night as light as day.

The mutual plan of furnishing the gas to the stockholders at cost, allowing a dividend of 10 per cent., having been resolved upon, it is particularly urgent upon gas consumers to be the subscribers to the capital stock of this Company; thus not only receiving the benefit of a cheap and beautiful light, but participating in the business of gas-making, and having a direct common interest in the welfare of the Company.

Independent of the superior brilliancy of the light as compared with gas produced from coal, and its exemption from offensive odors, the great economy of the Petroleum Gas—it being less than one-half the cost to the consumer than the former—will commend itself to general use, and supply a new, convenient and economical fuel for culinary and laundry purposes. Gas consumers and the public generally are invited to call at the Office of the Company and witness the gas in practical operation, where full particulars will be given.

T. R. VAN BUREN, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue [illegible] of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.—I ask the attention of capitalists and any seeking a perfectly secure investment at a liberal rate of interest, to a limited amount of a 5-10 Coupon Stock, an only mortgage upon the entire property of a thoroughly-organized Company. The Corporation owes no debts whatever, and its property is worth eight times the amount of the proposed mortgage. The security offered is better than any Government Bond, as it pays a higher rate of interest and will be surely honored at maturity. A limited amount will be negotiated on favorable terms by

J. L. BROWNELL, Treasurer,
No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 19th instant, and re-opened on the 2d day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and will remain open until the full amount of the authorized capital stock of said Company is subscribed.

M. F. MERRITT,
J. S. HOMANS, Jr.,
JOHN R. SMITH,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(ROOM NO. 20, THIRD FLOOR,)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from May 29, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. until 10 o'clock A. M., June 15 next, for election of Directors at Stockholders' annual meeting at Milwaukee June 14.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election. ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4 next.

The poll will be open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
56 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, and of three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of this Company, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, from 12 till 1 o'clock. By order,

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(ROOM NO. 20, THIRD FLOOR,)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF STOCKholders will be held at this office, MONDAY, 21st inst., at noon. L. H. MEYER, President.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twelve Directors of this Company, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, from 12 to 1 P. M. SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON CANADA—CANADA BANK notes bought and sold, by HARRISON, GARTH & CO., No. 13 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	108⅝	[illegible]	June, 7-30	102¾	102⅞
Coupon, '81	108⅝	109	July, 7-30	102¾	102⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	101¾	102	June, C.I.N't's, '64	111¾	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	101¾	101⅞	July, C.I.N't's, '64	111¾	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	101⅝	101⅞	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	111	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	102	102¼	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	111	111¾
10-40 Registered	96⅞	97	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	110	110⅝
10-40 Coupon	96⅞	97	May, C.I.N't's, '65	109	110
Curr'cy Certifics.	100⅛	100½	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	105	105⅞
Gold	130	130⅛	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	104	104¼
August, 7-30	102¾	103	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	104	104¾

5 TO 6,000 SHARES ANNITA COPPER MINING COMPANY, of California, at $2 per share; 2,000 shares Princeton Copper Company, of New-Jersey, at $2 per share. For sale by GEORGE F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 4 Beekman-st. Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, MAY 5, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th inst., to those who were Stockholders on the closing of the books, May 1, 1866.

The Transfer Books will reopen on the 19th inst.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 21st inst. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

34,500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES;

(68 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half-barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half-barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered, but if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth-street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this Office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government Wharf, in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed. G. BELL,
Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines at Brooklyn, N. Y., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867; the wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said commanding officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District-Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO SEWER BUILDERS AND STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., of Tuesday, May 29, 1866, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS in

Clinton-street, between Madison and Henry streets; in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and in said avenues;

Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; in

Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue;

Bayard-street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets;

Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; and in

[illegible]-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.

Also, for PAVEMENTS in

Third-avenue, from Bowery to Fourteenth-street;

[illegible]

Catharine-street, from Chatham-square to South-street;

Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue;

Leonard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; and

Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston-street.

Specifications and plans can be seen, and blanks for bids obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G-ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase from the United States of all the iron work for nineteen spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the rods, bolts, plates and dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The iron is now stored at the works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

Additional bill of the iron and length of the spans may be obtained on application to this office.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for the Purchase of Iron." F. J. CRILLY,
Brev. Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

WRECK OF STEAMER COMMONWEALTH.—Written proposals are requested by the undersigned until the 28th of May inst., for the purchase of the wreck and materials of the steamer COMMONWEALTH, as they now lie sunken at the wharf at Groton, in Connecticut; and also proposals for the raising of such wreck and materials. Proposals for a purchase must state the name and residence of the proposed purchaser, the price which he offers to pay, the terms of such payment, and sureties therefor. And proposals for raising such wreck and materials must, so far as compensation is concerned, be based upon a per centage of their proceeds, upon a sale to be made of them after being raised, and must state the name and the residence of the person making the same, and the amount of such per centage. For further particulars, apply to M. R. SIMONS, Agent, Pier No. 18 North River.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 86th-st., near 4th-av. Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Silks, Bombazines, De Laines, Poplins, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Collars, Veils, &c. Also, White and Part Mourning Goods and Traveling Dress Goods, in great variety.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LYONS SILKS,

Plain Colors, Black and Fancy. Also, Rich Silk Robes—a fine assortment for Spring. Also, fashionable

LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in great variety, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Breakfast Robes and Caps, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Chemises, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, &c., &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor Grand-st.
Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, CAPES, FLOUNCINGS, Hdkfs., Collars, Sets, Barbes, &c., &c. Also, Black and White Llama Lace Shawls, Embroideries, &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, BROCATELS, Reps, Damasks, Chain Laines, Plushes, Chintzes, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, and Upholstery Goods, and fixtures of every kind. Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c , &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

given to the Furnishing and Fitting Up of Houses, Steamboats and Hotels.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, Percales, Jaconets, Poplins, Alpacas, Challies, Mohairs, De Laines, Prints, Printed Linens and Fashionable

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,
in every variety, at Retail, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS. Parasols, Silk and Woolen Drawers, Vests, &c. A fine assortment at Retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVETS CARPETS, TAPESTRIES, Brussels and Ingrain Carpetings, Stair Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS.
RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT DESIGNS
at a great
REDUCTION FROM COST!

Also, our entire stock of new and elegant CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c., manufactured expressly for our retail sales at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
TO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
INFANTS' SILK AND LACE CAPS,
And Ladies' Braided and Tamboured Breakfast Robes of the latest Paris Designs, just added to our
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (Cor. Grand-st.)

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Wholesale and Retail,
at GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The largest assortment
of Corsets and Skirts
in the United States,
Wholesale and Retail.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS!!!!

PUSCHER LACE SHAWLS AND ROTONDES,
a full assortment, from
$15 to $100,

in both Black and White, the production of the most celebrated French manufacturers, and bought at the recent large auction sales,

AT 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION,

making the most complete and cheapest assortment of FINE LACE SHAWLS to be found in the City.

IN ADDITION,

A large assortment of SHAWLS, in new and suitable styles, adapted in texture for wear at Saratoga, Niagara, Newport, Cape May, &c.

Also, a full assortment of
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
all at very popular prices.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

WM. GARDNER
Is now offering,
At very low prices,
A large assortment of
MARSEILLES, ALHAMBRA, LANCASTER, HONEY COMB and DIMITY QUILTS,
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW-LINEN and COTTON.
Also, a lot of 6-4 LINEN, suitable for HOTELS and STEAMBOATS.
BEDDING.
HAIR, HUSKS, STRAW, SEA-GRASS and MOSS.
MATTRESSES.
FEATHER and HAIR PILLOWS and BOLSTERS.
Every kind of SPRING MATTRESSES,
on hand and made to order.
IRON FURNITURE.
HAT-STANDS, WASH-STANDS, UMBRELLA-STANDS, PIANO and STORE STOOLS, CRADLES, MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES.
IRON BEDSTEADS, SETTEES, GARDEN CHAIRS and VASES.
Also, a large lot of Government Goods, from Saturday's auction, very cheap.
NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
The largest stock in this City to select from.
Every shape, including
THE SNOW FLAKE,
THE SNOW FLAKE,
Cheaper than any other House.
We shall open a new BONNET ROOM to-day.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
(Fifth block east from the Bowery.)

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
(Fifth block East from the Bowery.)

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Another reduction in Bonnet Ribbons this week.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Silks, Colored Crapes, Crepe Lesses, Donna Marias, Maline and Millinery Laces, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Trimmings for Dresses and Cloaks, Buttons, with an endless variety of Cloak and other ornaments and Straw Trimmings. EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to this department, Nos. 309 Grand and 66 Allen sts., fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Imported Feathers and Flowers. New assortment to-day. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Cheapest line of Silk Mitts in the City.
Ladies' Kid Gloves from 75c. pair, best makes.
Bargains in Embroideries, Hosiery and Linen Handkerchiefs. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
Have made a General Reduction in Prices of
FINE LACES, PARIS EMBROIDERIES, BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

We also announce that we offer extraordinary inducements to ladies who may be in want of robes de chambre, morning robes and under-garments, infants' wardrobes, children's outfits, boys' cloth and Marseilles suits, Marseilles cloaks, infants' caps, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make, on MONDAY, May 21, large additions to their stocks of
ELEGANT AND POPULAR DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, POPLINS,
BROCHE POL DE CHEVRES,
BAREGES, &c., &c.
At extremely low prices.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, HEARTH-RUGS, DOOR-MATS, WINDOW-SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c., &c.
VERY LOW.
AT J. HYATT'S, Nos. 13 and 15 COOPER INSTITUTE.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

Has an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL CLOAKS for the present season. Also ROMAN CARRIAGE CLOAKS just received. No. 1,168 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, MAY 21,
5,000 LLAMA WOOL SHAWLS
At $2, worth $5.
2,500 LLAMA WOOL SHAWLS,
At $4, worth $8.
ALSO,
4,000 FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
From $2 50 to $8.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE OPEN AT RETAIL
a choice
SELECTION OF ALL THE LATEST
SUMMER FABRICS,
IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
IN
MEDIUM AND RICH QUALITIES,
AND AT
LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

GREAT BARGAINS.
IN
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
THEIR ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK
AT RETAIL,
OF
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, BASQUES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
ALL THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES IMPORTED
THIS SEASON, IN
CLOTH,
SILK,
LACE,
AND OTHER
FASHIONABLE FABRICS.
ALSO,
A FINE STOCK OF
REAL THREAD LACE POINTES,
AND
LLAMA LACE DITTO IN BLACK AND WHITE,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FOLLOWING
DRESS GOODS AT A REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES:

FRENCH FIGURED PIQUES,
WHITE AND BUFF GROUNDS,

FRENCH GRENADINES, BROCHE FIGURED.

S. & CO. CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO
A NOVELTY OF NEW STRIPED SILKS, THE
FIRST SHOWN IN THIS COUNTRY, AND
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS HOUSE.

NEW PATTERNS OF FRENCH
PRINTED LAWNS AND CAMBRICS,

4-4 POPLIN DE LYON
CHENE OXONIANS,
CHENE OXONIANS,
CHENE OXONIANS,

GOATS' HAIR SUMMER CLOTH,
CAMELS' HAIR CLOTH,
CAMELS' HAIR CLOTH,

POPLINS AND LENOS, CHECKED AND STRIPED,
POPLINS AND LENOS, CHECKED AND STRIPED,

BLACK SILKS, ALL THE BEST MAKES

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF MOURNING GOODS

IN ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS,

CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS,
BASQUINES AND CIRCULARS,

IN SILK AND CLOTH, LLAMA,
LACE POINTS AND CIRCULARS.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
CLOAKS GREATLY REDUCED.

CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, &c., &c.
M. A. DE LENEY
Has recently received a fine assortment of the
LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
which she offers at reduced prices.
No. 46 Union-place, corner 17th-st.

R. H. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.
LINEN HDKFS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
FANS AND FANCY GOODS.
CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.
STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, AND MILLINERY.
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS.
NOVELTIES IN BUTTONS, &c.
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WHITE GOODS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
And a full and complete assortment of LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES.
ALL AS VERY POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

CLOSING SALE OF SPRING DRESS GOODS
AT
VALENTINE & CO.'S, NO. 12 4TH-AV.

20,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS,
closing at a large discount from auction prices.
2,000 YARDS SILK-WROUGHT GRENADINES,
closing at 15 cents a yard.
4,000 YARDS SAXONY PLAIDS,
closing at 18 cents a yard.
2,000 YARDS EXTRA FINE SAXONY PLAIDS,
closing at 24 cents a yard.
1,000 YARDS PLAIN MOHAIR LUSTRE,
closing at 24 cents a yard.
2,000 YARDS FINE SILK BROCHE BENGOLE,
closing at 30 cents a yard.
1,000 YARDS FINE PLAID AND STRIPE MOZAMBIQUE,
closing at 30 cents a yard.
3,000 YARDS FINE FRENCH GINGHAM LAWNS,
closing at 31 cents a yard.
3,000 YARDS FINE PLAIN POPLIN LASUNAS,
closing at 33 cents a yard.
5,000 YARDS FINE LINEN LAWN,
closing at 40 cents a yard.
WHITE MARSEILLES, PLAIN AND DOTTED SWISS ALPACA, ETC., ETC., ETC.

All closing at prices which preclude the plea of "Nothing to Wear."

VALENTINE & CO., NO. 12 4TH AV.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

At JACKSON'S some most extraordinary bargains, all below cost of importation; English and French bombazines, special bargains; 6-4 de laines, Grenadine poplins, Tamise cloths, Oxonian cloths, Grenadine bareges, iron bareges, yard wide, $1 per yard; 7-4 and 8-4 Spanish crapes, about half price; Organdie muslins, finest imported, 50c., worth 85c.; black silks, check silks, French poplins, crape cloth, a new article, over two yards wide, $10 per dress, worth $15. Ladies requiring mourning goods should look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere. W. JACKSON,

Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.

At JACKSON'S, handsome goods—choice bargains; some beautiful styles for ladies not in mourning.

Summer Cloth—plain gray and striped—$5 per dress; worth $10.

Mozambique—$5 per dress; worth $10.

100 pieces of very choice Alpaca, at a further reduction.

N. B.—New French Prints, 4-4 wide, 31c. per yard; worth 60c.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING BONNETS

And MANTILLAS. Prices greatly reduced.

N. B.—FROM AUCTION, some splendid SHAWLS—decided bargains.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING INDIA SILKS.
ANOTHER CASE FROM AUCTION.

Striped and figured at $10 per dress; worth $15. This is the handsomest lot of goods offered for many years. Some styles can be worn by ladies not in mourning.

N. B. The last lot this season at such a sacrifice.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES' SHOES AT LESS THAN COST.

I am selling all the soiled and unfashionable shoes on hand at half price. In quality they are equal to the best, and are just the thing for country wear.

SAMUEL D. GORMAN, No. 581 Broadway.

EAST INDIA GOODS, AMERICAN, INDIAN AND SHAKER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Silks, Crapes, Pineapple Dresses, Nankins, Seersuckers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, China and French Fans—elegant China. Lacquered articles, Chessboards, Sandalwood Boxes and Fans, &c., and a great many other articles of curiosity and usefulness. Wholesale and retail at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 888 Broadway, near 14th-st. Catalogues free at the store or per mail.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES,
CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
No. 880 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

SHIRTS

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
READY MADE AND TO MEASURE,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

OUR SHIRTS HAVING BEEN LARGELY CONSUMED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 18 YEARS, ARE THEIR OWN BEST ADVERTISEMENT. WE OFFER THEM IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER MAKES ENTIRELY UPON THEIR MERITS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PAPER COLLARS

IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW GOODS at reduced prices; ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, collars, sets, Cluny lace, magic ruffings, frillings, edgings, French and German corsets, shirts, new styles, of the best makers. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—English brushes, scissors and small wares.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS; TWO FIRST-CLASS servants want situations, either in Brooklyn or the country; thoroughly understand their duties and willing to do them faithfully; one as thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, the other as experienced waitress and first-class chambermaid; have excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO WELL recommended girls as cook and chambermaid; also, for a large number of female domestics in every capacity, willing to go at low wages, and to the country if required, including small girls and those lately landed. Apply at WALLACE'S Agency, No. 6 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can assist at dressmaking, or would wait upon a lady and sew; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A NURSE OF EXPERIENCE wants a situation; is perfectly capable of taking entire charge of an infant; is a good seamstress, a Protestant, and would take charge of grown children; first-class City reference. Apply for two days at No. 410 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young woman with the highest City reference; understands pastry, bread and biscuits; no objection to go in the country with a family for the Summer. Call at No. 183 East 20th-st., two stairs up, in the front, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED person as chambermaid, and assist in the washing, &c.; or grown children and plain sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of reference if required. Call at No. 183 East 20th-st., two stairs up in the front, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH chambermaid and waitress, with best City reference, in a private family or boarding-house; will wash and iron for a lady and child; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman who is accustomed to children, and is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant faithfully; first-class reference. Apply at No. 32 University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended servants, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, houseworkers, &c.; City and country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or to do up ladies' muslins or fluting; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first class laundress; understands French fluting; good reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-recommended, willing and obliging woman in City or country; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; would be willing to do general housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands all kinds of first-rate family cooking; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a good cook in a private family; with good City reference; or would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Apply at No. 295½ 6th-av., in the trimming store, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and assistant nurse; can cut and fit for children and do all kinds of plain sewing; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Call at No. 312 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to help in washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress in this capacity; has no objection to the country; can furnish excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 99 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, WHO is willing to go to the country, and can take charge of a baby from its birth, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who is willing to go into the country for the Summer, a situation; understands French fluting. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; pastry and all kinds of dessert; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; works for the best families. Call at or address No. 165 West 41st-st., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; thoroughly competent to take care of a baby from its birth. Inquire at her former employer's, No. 218 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as laundress in a private family; understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 104 East 30th-st., between 10 and 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR housekeeper by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in either country or City; best of reference. Call at No. 27 5th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO MAKE an engagement with a few families to go out by the day or week; can cut, fit, and do family sewing. Apply at No. 1,1[illegible] Broadway, right hand bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as wet nurse; can give testimonials from doctor as to health, &c. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., from 10 to 12 M.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for one of her servants, as nurse or seamstress; family going to the country or sea-shore for the Summer. Apply at No. 17 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress in a small family; wages $12 per month. Can be seen to-day at the residence of her present employer, No. 13 Cottage-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED girl as lady's maid and seamstress. Call or address No. 1[illegible]2 West 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway, can be found a large number of well-recommended girls constantly on hand for private families, Summer houses, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER-HOUSES and boarding-houses supplied with first-class cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses and girls for housework, at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st. (late 4th-av.)

INFANT WANTED TO DRY NURSE—BY a respectable American woman, a short distance in the country; plenty of cow's milk; location healthy, and a comfortable home. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGlishman and his sister, situations in the country; the man as coachman and groom, and to make himself useful round a gentleman's place; the girl to do chamberwork, waiting or nurse; good reference; can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and competent English Protestant young man to travel with a gentleman or family to Europe or the country, or take charge of an invalid; best of City reference from last employer. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver, and will keep things in good style; has 13 years' experience; has good City and country reference. Address C. W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who understands the training of young horses; is a tolerable good gardener, and can milk cows and make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; they are first-class at their business; are strong and healthy; natives of Europe. Address J. R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who understands his business, would make himself useful to his employer. Good City reference. Call or address J. M. E., private stable No. 143 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, or as entry or delivery clerk; understands his business and is willing to work; no objections to go to the country; best of City references, &c. Call or address A. J. HEANEY, No. 580 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS COACHman and gardener, by a Swiss with good City references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply or address to 89 4th-av., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; would like to go to the country for the Summer; satisfactory reference given. Call or address Mr. TURNURE, stable corner 25th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer a situation; is willing to make himself useful; has good references, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address DANKS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a good groom and driver; can milk and work in garden if required; can give good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener on a small place, by a single Englishman; best of City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, IN A private family, or waiter in an hotel or restaurant; would take a short job. Address B. G., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address P., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom in a private family; good reference. Address G. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first class coachman. For particulars inquire of his present employer, A. WHITMAN, No. 279 Broadway.

A MOST THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT AND excellent penman, having much unoccupied time, desires writing to do at his present place of business, (an office in Broadway,) or in the evening; is competent to manage any set of books; references unexceptionable; will work very cheap. Address CAPABLE, Box No. 168 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands, clerks, porters, waiters, and servants. Factories, cotton mills, brick-yards, &c., supplied with help of every description at the large employment house, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Also female help.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOUR FIRST-class English or Scotch girls; one as ladies' maid and seamstress, who understands hair-dressing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; must operate. Also a competent laundress who understands fluting, and a first-class cook who understands her business fully, soups, game, desserts, &c. To such girls, with good reference, the highest wages will be paid in a first-class, private family. Apply for three days at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately for the best situations in first-class families, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—ON A SMALL PLACE IN THE country a German and wife, without incumbrance; man to do general work; woman, plain cooking, washing and ironing; must have good references; would take a single man if of right kind. Address E. P. COBB, Box No. 3,015 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take care of a child and sew. Good City references required. No objection to a German if well recommended. Call for two days from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No 9 West 16th-st.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, AN intelligent, gentlemanly lad of 15 to 17 years of age, of respectable connections, good address, and one who writes a fair business hand; one residing with his parents preferred. Address R. C., Box No. 791 Post-office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN OF GOOD address, to canvass for books, &c.; must be conversant with the business; salary moderate. Address, stating amount expected weekly, giving references, &c., PUBLISHER, Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PLAIN COOK, who understands washing and ironing, and who is willing to do general housework. None without good city reference need apply. Call at 75 Macdougal-st., Monday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

A COMPETENT SALESMAN, WHO IS acquainted with the hosiery and furnishing goods trade, will find a remunerative situation by calling at JOS. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 23 Murray-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS.
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF KNAPP & SNIFFEN.—We the undersigned ALFRED KNAPP and JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN, General Partners, NATHANIEL WHITMAN and STEPHEN R. LESHER, Special Partners, in and composing the Limited Partnership of KNAPP & SNIFFEN, which was duly organized and carried on as a limited Partnership under the laws of the State of New-York, and under and pursuant to a certificate, bearing date March 15, 1865, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1865, do, upon mutual consent and agreement, hereby give notice, certify and declare, that the said Partnership will be dissolved on the twentieth day of June, 1866, and that the above notice was also duly filed and recorded in said office on the 19th day of May, 1866.

ALFRED KNAPP,
JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN,
} General Partners.
NATHANIEL WHITMAN,
STEPHEN R. LESHER,
} Special Partners.

Dated MAY 18, 1866.

FURNITURE.

$300,000 STOCK OF CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS AND FURNITURE.

We are offering the largest and best selected stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, and Furniture in the City, at the greatest reduction in prices ever known in five years. Dutch Hemp Carpets, 30 cents; Cotton and Wool Carpets, 50 cents; All Wool, 70 cents; Tapestries, $1 50; John Crossley & Son's Brussels, $1 75. Also the largest and best selected stock of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture to be found in the City. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the large Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, Nos. 267 269, and 271 8th-st., corner of 8th-av. T. & C. FARRELL.

Goods shipped and packed free to all parts of the City.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

CHEAP BEDDING—CONSISTING OF HAIR and straw mattresses and hair pillows, blankets, quilts, &c., suitable for steamboats, hotels, boarding-houses, public institutions, &c., for sale at very much below the regular trade price by WM. MATHEWS,
No. 54 Catharine-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Merrimack, E. VAN TICE, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power....................17th May.
Ericsson, LOWBER, Commander, 2,200 tons, 600 horse power....................24th May.
Atlantic, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....................31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....................14th June.
Western Metropolis, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....................28th June.
Mississippi, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power....................—July.

Further departures from New-York, (besides extra steamers): July 19. August 2. 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS....................Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....................Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....................Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$65 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA....................SATURDAY, May 26
DENMARK....................SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND....................SATURDAY, June 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......May 26
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY......June 2
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......June 9
EDINBURGH......SATURDAY......June 16
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......June 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin..........$120 | Steerage..........$35
First Cabin to London....125 | Steerage to London..........40
First Cabin to Paris......135 | Steerage to Paris..........50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III...BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

TARIFA....................WEDNESDAY, May 23.
TRIPOLI....................WEDNESDAY, May 30.
HECLA....................WEDNESDAY, June 6.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on

SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.

Passage money to Nassau....................$45
Passage money to Havana....................50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on May 30.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.—THE splendid British iron steamship MONTEZUMA, Joseph Henshaw, Master, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 26.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; payable in United States currency.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

RAPIDAN, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,

FROM PIER NO. 38 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER..........Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, May 24.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
FARE REDUCED.

The A No. 1 very fast and elegant steamship is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 12 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO

MAY.

1st. ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th. COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on MONDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at Freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....................Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

Cabin passage....................$20

The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
CAPT. J. B. BAKER,

will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

Frist-class passage....................$20.

EVERY THURSDAY,

landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,

Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 24.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.

The fast and favorite steamships
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 26.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 9.
Cabin passage..........FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION follows June 2.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE fast sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock, from Pier 12, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOUDEN, 98 West-st., cor. Cedar.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, to Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

3:00 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

7:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent, New-York.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 14th May, trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave New-York, Pier No. 32 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squambsum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden; fare $2. Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden. Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M. Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.

WM. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

Having finally completed its through connections as far South as ATLANTA, Ga., and as far West as ST. LOUIS, Mo., it is now prepared to transport merchandise and packages to and from the above, and intermediate points in the

MOST EFFICIENT AND EXPEDITIOUS MANNER.

In order to afford most ample security to shippers, it has effected

AN INSURANCE OF $500,000,

on the money chests of the Company by each train with leading Insurance Companies, whose aggregate capital and assets amount to

$15,000,000,

for which additional security against common carriers' risk, offered by no other single Company, NO EXTRA CHARGE IS MADE.

MONEY, BULLION, and VALUABLE PACKAGES, will be carried as cheaply and as promptly as by any other Express Company.

Office of the Company, No. 298 Broadway. A money and package office, for convenience of Bankers and Brokers, is also opened at No. 74 Broadway.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
B. F. FICKLIN, General Superintendent.

MERCHANTS' EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 162 BROADWAY,

Have completed arrangements for the transportation, promptly and efficiently, of merchandise, jewelry, bonds, bank notes, coin and bullion, to all parts of the South and West.

As this Company is not working on a fictitious and imaginary capital, but have abundant means to promptly pay any losses they may possibly sustain, they will themselves assume the common carriers' risk on all matter intrusted to them to forward.

Insurance effected at the lowest rates

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO LARGE SHIPPERS.
RATES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

For rates and contracts apply to
E. G. WESTCOTT,
No. 162 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGInated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 12,000 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 878 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE—NEAR THE CITY HALL and in the centre of the business locality, now doing a large and successful business. The good-will, lease, furniture, fixtures, &c., &c., will be sold, with immediate possession, for $15,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WHITE, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 25 East River, foot Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McManus, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES BOOKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the offices, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new, fast and elegant steamer
ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS,

will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 42, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.

For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday, May	8,	12	M.	Monday, May	7,	11	A. M.
Thursday,	10,	2	P. M.	Wednesday,	9,	1	P. M.
Saturday,	12,	3½	P. M.	Friday,	11,	1	P. M.
Monday,	14,	3½	P. M.	Monday,	14,	7	A. M.
Tuesday,	15,	3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	15,	7	A. M.
Thursday,	17,	9	A. M.	Wednesday,	16,	1½	A. M.
Saturday,	19,	10	A. M.	Friday,	18,	10	A. M.
Tuesday,	22,	8½	A. M.	Monday,	21,	11	A. M.
Wednesday,	23,	9	A. M.	Tuesday,	22,	1	P. M.
Thursday,	24,	2	P. M.	Wednesday,	23,	1½	P. M.
Saturday,	26,	3½	P. M.	Friday,	25,	2	P. M.
Monday,	28,	3½	P. M.	Monday,	28,	6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	29,	3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	29,	7	A. M.
Wednesday,	30,	3½	P. M.	Wednesday,	30,	7½	A. M.
Thursday,	31,	3½	P. M.	Thursday,	31,	7½	A. M.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, at 10 A. M.	Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, at 2 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 24th, at 2½ P. M.
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.	Friday, 25th, at 3½ P. M.
Saturday, 26th, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.
Monday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, at 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 31st, at 4 P. M.	Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, June 2, at 9½ A. M.	

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:30 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 49 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM LIGHTER "GEN. Franz Sigel," 80 feet long; 20 feet 6 inches beam, 7 feet 8 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 16x16; also, a donkey hoisting engine aboard. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M., at Peck-slip. Also, one new propeller tug, 100 feet long, 18 feet beam, 5 feet 8 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 16x16; Lighthall's patent condenser; is entirely new and in complete running order. Apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, shipyard, Greenpoint, L. I.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

CROSSETT'S GROVE, NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE, TO LET: also the new side-wheel steamboat *Henry Smith*, and other boats, groves and barges, such as desired. Office No. 332 West-st. corner of Barrow.

H. R. CROSSETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$5,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this City, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion; consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upward of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
U. A. MURDOCK, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK,
EDWARD ARTHUR, President.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT.

Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

ADDRESS TO CAPT. McGRATH, SHIP MINNEHAHA.

DEAR SIR: We, the passengers on board the ship *Minnehaha*, from Londonderry to New-York, feel ourselves in duty bound to return our heartfelt thanks to you, our much respected and esteemed Captain. Many of us have known you before by good report through our friends, but now most of us are made acquainted with you through your acts of kindness toward us. We know you neither wish nor require any eulogium from us, but we would consider ourselves very void of gratitude indeed, were we to suppress our feelings on the present occasion. During our short sojourn together, we have had many opportunities of observing your skill as a seaman, and appreciating your conduct as a gentleman, and all we could say is that we have every confidence in you, and that we would not have the slightest hesitation in intrusting our lives and property in your hands, and in recommending our friends coming out here to do the same. And, in conclusion, we would compliment your officers for their good conduct, and return them our warmest thanks for their kindness and attention, and wishing you and them many prosperous voyages together, we would bid you an affectionate farewell.

JAMES BRADLY,
SAMUEL GLENN,
WILLIAM HAY,
WM. JNO. REYNOLDS,
On behalf of themselves and others.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS,
PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY.

The Portable Head-rest, or Pocket-berth, patented; weight one pound; adjusted in a moment; pronounced superior to a sleeping car; will last a lifetime; agents wanted in all the principal cities; price $6; a liberal discount. Address JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.—BUREAU OF MATRIMOnial alliance, agency, international, in Paris, London and Florence. Bureau card, (confidential,) explanatory of facilities presented, mailed free on receipt of $1. The *Bridal Wreath*, the organ and exponent of this institution, and devoted to the subject in general; price 10 cents and postage; a liberal allowance to newsmen. Address Official Actuary, E. FITZREY, No. 90 3d-av., New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS will outwear all the squared corner cards in use, as they do not split, and retain their slip and firmness. For sale by all stationers and fancy goods dealers and by the manufacturers. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application.

L. BROWN & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BESIQUE, BASIQUE OR BESIGUE.—This popular game, neatly put up in traveling form, complete. For sale by all booksellers and by the manufacturers, SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A KING CHARLES PUP AND mother, very fine.

SAMUEL BOEALL, 151 Hester-st., corner Bowery.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,332 Post-office.

NOTICE.—HARLEM MARKET, CORNER 130TH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., will be opened on THURSDAY, May 24.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA JUIVE.

Director....................J. GRAU

Lessee of the Grand TEATRO TACON, of Havana, and the new and elegant FRENCH THEATRE, 14th-st.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE OPERA.

MONDAY, May 21, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON, Halevy's great work,

LA JUIVE (THE JEWESS.)

GAZZANIGA, BOSCHETTI, MUSIANI,
ANASTASI, MILLERI, MULLER.

Conductor and Musical Director....................Sig. MUZIO

TUESDAY, MAY 22—MARTHA.

BOSCHETTI, POLLINI, ANASTASI, ORLANDINI.

In Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY, May 23, LA JUIVE.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present lessee of the New-York Academy, he is enabled to present his company at this establishment.

GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE.

SIGNOR GIROLAMO FOSSATI
Will give a
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT MATINEE,
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866,

Assisted by the following eminent artists:

MME. DE SUSSAN, MLLE. DE GEBELE,
SIGNORINA PARIS, MISS CLARKE,
MR. FARLEY, MR. DORING, MASTER VROST.

On which occasion two acts of A. Barili's new Spanish opera,

UNA NOCHE EN SEVILLA

will be performed, in addition to a miscellaneous selection of music.

Doors open at 2 P. M.; commences at 3 o'clock.

Tickets $1; Reserved seats 50 cents extra; to be had at the Box Office on the day of the concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director....................J. GRAU

Last night of the opera, WEDNESDAY, May 23.

Halevy's great work, LA JUIVE (The Jewess.)

GAZZANIGA, BOSCHETTI, MUSIANI,
ANASTASI, MILLERI, MULLER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. Tayleure....................Manager.

The great character actor,
CHANFRAU, FOR TWO NIGHTS,
supported by
C. T. PARSLOE, Jr.,
AND A SPLENDID COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 25,
First and only time here of the great local drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BADGER....................MR. F. C. CHANFRAU
BOB....................C. T. PARSLOE

(originally played by him at the Olympic Theatre, New-York, for 160 nights.) Incidental to the piece a vivid representation of

THE GREAT FIRE SCENE.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, LAST NIGHT,

De Walden's celebrated Comedy, performed 100 consecutive nights at Broadway Theatre, New-York,

SAM.

SAM (his original role)....................MR. CHANFRAU
DICK (his original role)....................C. T. PARSLOE
CROCKETT (his original role)....................DE WALDEN

To conclude with Baker's famous local drama of

MOSE.

MOSE...MR. CHANFRAU | SYKSIE...C. T. PARSLOE

Box sheet open Wednesday, May 23.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY
OF
YALE COLLEGE,
A chorus of
FIFTY MALE VOICES,
Will give a
CONCERT
ON TUESDAY EVENING,
May 22.
RESERVED SEATS $1.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Box office open on and after Thursday, May 17.

GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1866.

Prof. GAGLIANO, with his original and admirable new instrument, (see to-morrow's advertisement,) assisted by the eminent artists of Maretzek's Italian Opera Company, Mlle. ORTOLANI, Sig. MAZZOLENI, Sig. ANTONUCCI.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.

DR. A. ROSENBERG,

who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weakness will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 24 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

O. S.—1832.

CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 126 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 126 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 132 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

CONFIDENTIAL AND CERTAIN SPEEDY cure of all private diseases of both sexes, without the use of mercury or nitrate of silver, and without interference with business, by a celebrated European physician. Patients can have instructions for self-treatment per mail, if desired, and need not disclose real name. Send address to Box No. 6,175 Post-office, New-York, when the Doctor's card will be forwarded, with particulars of office hours, &c.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price $5. Office No. 52 6th-av.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of all female complaints. Patients from a distance provided with board during illness. Remedy for monthly derangements, $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 90 3d-av., New-York.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY EVENING, May 21,

Will be presented, with beautiful scenery and an excellent cast, Samuel Lover's comic drama entitled

RORY O'MORE.

RORY O'MORE { With Lover's beautiful ballad of "The Fairy Boy." } MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATHLEEN....................MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
De Welskin....................Mr. C. Wolcot, Jr
Shan Dhu....................Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Scrubbs....................Mr. W. S. Andrews
Col. Thunder....................Mr. H. Bland
Mary O'Moore....(With Song)......Miss Blanche Grey
Betty....................Miss Mary Carr
Nelly....................Miss E. Johnson

AN IRISH JIG BY MR. B. WILLIAMS AND CHARACTERS.

To conclude with the roaring comedietta of
LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as SERAPHINA SPROUT
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PHIL. MULLIGAN.
FRIDAY, May 25,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AND THEIR LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.

Doors open at 7½—commences at 8 o'clock.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....................Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Open at 7½. Begin at 8.

Carriages may be ordered at
11 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT,
Mr. Chas. Reade's
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE DRAMA,
IT IS
NEVER
TOO LATE
TO MEND,

WITH ALL NEW SCENERY, (by ISHERWOOD AND MAEDER,) PRONOUNCED THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EVER EXHIBITED ON THE AMERICAN STAGE. ORIGINAL MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER, and a GREAT CAST.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager....................G. L. FOX

Miss FANNY HERRING,
THE GREAT HIBERNIAN DRAMA,
EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS;
Or, Ireland in 1171.

Miss Fanny Herring as THE IRISH PRINCESS.
Mr. G. L. Fox as The Humpback.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Vanderdecken....................Miss Herring
Peter Von Bummel....................G. L. Fox.

BRYANT'S!

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON!
LES MISERABLES! THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS!
BLACK CHEMIST! THAT'S MY SISTER!
THE ELEPHANT! THE ELEPHANT!!

Henry Paine, Howard, Grier, Fowler, Dempster.

THE LIVE INGIN!

Seymour, Reed, Emmett, Tommy, Neil and Dan Bryant.

Plantation Festival—CHAW ROAST BEEF.

IRVING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.

FOR THE ORPHANS OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Under the auspices of the
BLOOMINGDALE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1866.

The following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered:

Miss Matilda Toedt, the celebrated Violinist.
Signorita Carmelina Poch, from the Academy of Music.
Signor Mazzoleni, Mr. Henry Mollenhauer, Mr. Joseph Poznanski; Messrs. Wm. Pecher and S. P. Warren; The Beethoven Maennerchor, Ernst Eberhard.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

On sale at the hotels, music-stores and Hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteely, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office

AT NOS. 106, 108, 110 AND 112 EAST 14th-st., one block from Union-square, a choice of fine suites of rooms on parlor or second floor; also a large reception room with Plympton bed, and bedroom handsomely furnished, to let with board at reasonable terms for the Summer months. Apply at No. 108.

BOARD WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, HOboken or vicinity, in a private family, by a family of three grown persons; must be in a pleasant locality, with a good table, and dinner about 6 o'clock. Address R. H. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FROM FOUR TO SIX GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board 15 minutes from Hamilton Ferry; fine view of the Bay. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Stabling on the premises, if required. Address A. E., Box No. 223 Post-office, New-York.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living in a very desirable locality, have a pleasant room on second floor with all conveniences which they will let to two gentlemen with board; terms moderate. Call at No. 481 State-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, in a small private family, to four or five gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply at No. 24 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

$6 50 FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; two rooming together less. Rooms without, $3 to $4, at No. 86 Vestry-st., corner of Washington-st.

T. B. FURNELL, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH NICELY-furnished rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 173 Lexington-av. Unexceptionable reference required and given.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO or three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with board in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

AT NO. 29 FIFTH-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with or without board, to let on reasonable terms to first-class parties. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ONE or two well-furnished rooms without board to gentlemen; very good neighborhood; moderate price. No. 322 West 15th-st. Gas, bath, &c.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, for single gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable; house convenient to cars. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A FAMILY OR TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can have pleasant rooms, furnished, if desired, and with board, at No. 53 West 11th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE NO. 33 WEST 27th-st., large, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Housatonic River, 2½ hours distant from the City by the New-Haven Railroad. The house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding scenery. Fine driving. Facilities for salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., unsurpassed. Good stabling. Address HOUSATONIC, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride west from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 261 3d-av., or on Lawyer Robinson, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated for the Summer in a fine large house, pleasantly located on the Hackensack Railroad, twenty-five minutes' ride from the Pavonia-ferry, and three minutes' walk from the depot. Terms $8 per week, with breakfast and tea. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DIXON, No. 28 Walker-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PARTY OF FIVE OR six can obtain good board, pleasant rooms and comfortable home for the Summer, in a pleasant New-England village, situated 150 miles from New-York, and easy of access, at reasonable rates; pleasant drives and scenery, and good fishing. For particulars, address E. A. R., Box No. 75 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWBURGH.—Two very fine rooms, either separate or en suite, can be had, in a very fine location, about ten minutes' walk from landing or cars; about an acre of land, view of the river, &c. Application must be made immediately to N. W. ALLARD, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, in some good family where there are no boarders; good plain board expected and a pleasant home; moderate price only paid. Address Box No. 6,849 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE for one or two select families; the house is finely situated in the highlands, about three miles north of the Peekskill Railroad depot. For further particulars apply to CYRUS W. LODER, No. 319 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FOUR or five persons can have fine rooms and good board, where there are no other boarders; location Bergen Heights. Cars pass every ten minutes. Stabling if desired. Address R., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GENtlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, good board, and the comforts of home in Rahway, N. J. Address N. D. FISHER, Box No. 4,167 Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—Address JACOB HICKS, North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I.

PARTIES DOING BUSINESS IN CITY, SINGLE gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can obtain good country board with a private family, 27 miles from New-York, 3 miles from Plainfield, 15 minutes' walk from depot; shady, healthy and pleasant; Summer board $6 to $8; by the year $4 to $6. Only observers of the Sabbath need apply to O. E. LITTLE, New-Market, New-Jersey, or C. G. CRAWFORD, 12 Platt-st., New-York.

BOARD IN NEWARK—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a large brown-stone house, will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a single gentleman; location delightful. Address No. 163 Orange-st., North Orange; cars pass the door; three or four minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Depot.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—ONE HOUR from Wall-st.—A gentleman and wife, without children, can find pleasant accommodations at Orange, N. J., within one minute's walk from the depot, with a private family. References required. Address M., Box No. 224 Orange Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY AND CITY, for gentlemen and families. N. B.—All parties wishing accommodations can see descriptions that cannot fail suiting. Call at or address BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 498 Broadway.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board in a private family at Belport, L. I., fronting the great South Bay; good fishing, gunning, &c., at a moderate price. For particulars, apply to ROBERT GAGE, No. 15 Catharine-slip.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations, &c., $7 to $10 a week. Address F. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HAMONASSETT HOUSE,

MADISON, CONN.,

Will be opened for Summer guests May 25, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; the house is furnished throughout entirely new. The subscriber has had an extensive and varied experience, and promises to do all in his power to make the stay of his guests pleasant. Applicants may address H. L. PARKER, Hamonassett House, Madison, Conn.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS, N. Y., opposite West Point.—This house having been enlarged and improved, will be opened the 1st of June. Terms reasonable. Parties wishing rooms for the season will make early application to G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

P. T. BARNUM....................General Director
HYATT FROST....................Manager

EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS TO PLEASE
the appreciate public
THE PRESENT WEEK.

To render it more attractive, the
MUSEUM HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND RE-PAINTED,
and made more spacious, having
ANOTHER SPACIOUS SALOON ADDED,
in which the rarest Curiosities
WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED.

The commodious and splendid
LECTURE-ROOM HAS BEEN REDECORATED,
and for
ELEGANCE, COMFORT, SOUND VENTILATION,
and every other requisite,
HAS NO EQUAL.

With characteristic anxiety to gratify
THE PUBLIC DESIRE,
the Management, with unusual energy and liberality in its production, present for performance
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½,
the great American drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.

That its performance may be the more perfect, an engagement has been effected, at great expense, with

MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,

who will appear in her world-famed and original personation of

TOPSY,
TOPSY,
TOPSY,

as performed by her in the principal cities of AMERICA, ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, with the most distinguished approbation. The piece cast to the

ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.

Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. W. L. Jamison, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Kahoe, Emma Shell, Addie Lebrun, Messrs. Hadaway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnstone, Haviland, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, &c., will appear.

MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.

To be seen at all hours,

THE WONDER OF WONDERS,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,

only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,

A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,

the only ones on exhibition in America.

300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,

outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous

TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
AN ESQUIMAUX DOG.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT....................MANAGER

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVENING PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, May 21, 1866,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF CIRCUS SEASON.

Last week of the season, and of
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,

the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

Last week of the season, and of
Mr. JAMES ROBINSON
AND HIS TINY SON CLARENCE.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, WHICH OPENED WITH LUSTRE and will CLOSE WITH MAGNIFICENCE, crowned with brilliant success and gratifying pecuniary results.

THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, with its entire present Company, will exhibit in Brooklyn, on the corner of Fulton and De Kalb avs., for one week, commencing MONDAY, May 28.

EXTRA NOTICE.—THURSDAY EVENING, May 24, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT to Mr. JAMES ROBINSON and his little favorite, CLARENCE.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—NEXT door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Unprecedented success. Novelties. Mysteries of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Barbara Allen. Larboard Watch. Grand Tableaux—Goddess of Liberty. Second week. Roaring Farce—PETER PIPES. Matinee—SATURDAY.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.

The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.

On behalf of the Committee,
MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,

VOCALISTS AND BELL PLAYERS,
At the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MYERS'

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.,

Is now open. House and grounds ample and attractive; the country (thirty miles east of New-York) remarkably healthful and beautiful; pupils received for the Summer or the year. For circulars, address as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.

FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $100 per session of five months.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.

W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn. Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training, in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City on the 21st inst. For particulars address as above.

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.

For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHmetic, correspondence, &c., taught at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Rooms for ladies; private instruction; no vacation.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABlished Business College. Must be a thorough accountant, experienced teacher and good penman. Small capital required. Address P. B. H., Box 147 *Times* Office.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS

Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS,
White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY, ABLE to teach English and French, (her parents were French,) wishes to find a situation as teacher or governess. Apply or write to Miss D., No. 50 East 26th-st., care of Prof. E. Charber, to whom she refers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Thirty-seventh-street from Park to Madison-avenue.

Second—For paving with stone blocks Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Third—For paving with trap blocks Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Thirty-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, between Park and Madison avenues.

Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-ninth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Seventy-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 17, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Roads, of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of investigating the subject of filling in all the sunken lots located between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fourth streets. Inasmuch as the Board of Councilmen have acted favorably on the proposition, and passed the necessary resolutions and ordinance for completing the work, this will probably be the last opportunity afforded for expressing the views of those interested, either for or against the measure, before final action is taken by the Common Council; consequently, all such persons are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notification.

PETER MASTERSON,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
B. W. VAN VOORHIS,
Committee on Roads.

FOR SALE—A SOAP-BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,282 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.

Lessee and Manager....................WM. WHEATLEY

SECOND WEEK, and
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the truly great and original tragedian,
CHARLES DILLON,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1866,
for the fifth time, in the thrilling and pathetic character of
BELPHEGOR,
THE MOUNTEBANK,
in the play of the same name, written expressly for him, and in which he is universally acknowledged to be
WITHOUT A RIVAL.

The play produced after
MONTHS OF PREPARATION.
THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW,
and of the most
COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.
THE CAST
will be unapproachable, comprising the names of
MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE;

Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. H. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, L. R. Holmes, R. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c.

The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.

BELPHEGOR
EVERY NIGHT.

Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....................J. H. SELWYN

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, EXCEPT FRIDAY, will be presented a new romantic drama in four acts, by GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, founded on the celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled

PAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
presented with
New Scenery by Hayes, Music by Thos. Baker,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,

postponed in consequence of her severe indisposition, is respectfully announced to take place on next

FRIDAY EVENING, May 25,

on which occasion she will appear as GERTRUDE, in THE LOAN OF A LOVER, (in which character she made her first appearance in America,) and also for the last time in

CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.

Will shortly be presented, an entirely new and original adaptation of

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....................Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

POSITIVELY FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
The great favorite of the people,
MR. E. EDDY,
assisted by the talented and distinguished artiste,
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING.

NOTE.—The previous engagements of Mr. EDDY usually extending over a period of from 50 to 100 nights, and the present being limited to

POSITIVELY SIX PERFORMANCES,

the manager takes this method of impressing his patrons and the friends of this favorite actor the unusual briefness of this one.

NO PLAY REPEATED.
Mr. EDDY AND MISS H. IRVING'S
only appearance the present season.
Bulwer's celebrated play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.

Mr. E. EDDY....................as....................Claude Melnotte
Miss HENRIETTA IRVING as Pauline Deschappelles

The drama of
THE INNKEEPER OF ABBEVILLE.

The whole company in the cast.

FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. E. EDDY.
SATURDAY EVENING—Benefit of Miss HENRIETTA IRVING.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
Fourteenth-st., near 6th-av.

This new, charming little Theatre will be inaugurated by the first performance,

On the EVENING of
SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866,
Given by the
FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Paul Juignet and C. Drivet....................Managers

The programme will be announced hereafter.

The ticket-office for reserved seats is now open at Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The season of comic opera will commence at this new and elegant house on MONDAY, 28th May, with the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, opera bouffe, by Julius Eichberg, which has had the unprecedented run of one hundred nights in Boston. The engagements for the season embrace, among others, such well-known and favorite artists as Miss Caroline Richings, Miss Mozart, Miss Zelda Harrison, Messrs. Castle and Campbell.

J. EICHBURG, Conductor.
S. DRAPER, Director.

IRVING HALL.—ORGAN CONCERTS.

MR. ROBERT ELDER,
THE WONDERFUL BLIND ORGANIST,
Will perform on
ODELL'S NEW ORGAN
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21,
Assisted by the following artists:
MISS NETTIE STERLING,
The celebrated Contralto.
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
The favorite Baritone.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.

For sale at the music-stores.

Doors open at 7½. To begin at 8 o'clock.

GRAND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION

At Wood's Gymnastic Academy, No. 6 East 28th-st.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN WOOD,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

W. E. Van Wyck, W. B. Curtis, H. E. Burmeyer,
D. L. G. Dorrian, Vincent Le Comte, J. Ed. Russell,
John Bale, James G. Sands, R. G. Allerton,
Louis G. Jenks, Fred. Tams, J. H. Alexander,
Jno. O. Willis, J. L. Hutton, A. McMartin,
R. B. Wilson, Chas. E. Waters, W. B. French,
Frank H. Lord, M. Van Tine, W. E. Ellwell.

Tickets may be obtained of members and the Committee.

Members are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, May 21.

MARBLE STATUES BY LARKING MEAD, Jr.,

"THE BATTLE STORY," "ECHO,"
"LA CONTADINELLA,"

and others. Open every DAY and EVENING, at the Studio Building, 15 West 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY

PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

HAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW SONG BY CHAS. BLAMPHIN.

"NELLIE'S GONE FOREVER"....................30c.

New Comic Song:

"KAFOOZLEUM"—The Daughter of the Babah....35c.

New Song by Charles Blamphin:

"THE CUCKOO'S NOTES,"
With "Cuckoo" Call....................30c.

Mailed postage paid. FREDERICK BLUME,
Publisher, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

WE'LL GO WITH GRANT AGAIN, OR THE SONG OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—This is really one of the most taking songs ever written, and is certain to achieve a great success. The words are by GEO. COOPER and the music by HENRY TUCKER, the author of "When this Cruel War is Over," "Come from Afar," &c. &c. Price 30 cents. Copies sent by mail. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVER-STRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLLICK'S MARRIAGE GUIDE

AND
GREATEST PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK OF THE AGE.
Natural history of Generation and private instruction
FOR MARRIED PERSONS.

Price $1. Sent by mail, post free, on receipt of price.
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SUBLIME SPECTACLE.

A Column of Fire One Thousand Feet in Height, and a River of Flame Thirty-five Miles Long.

A jet of lava of more stupendous proportions than any ever conceived of, is described by Mr. COAN in the Honolulu *Friend* of February, in his account of the eruption of Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii:

"The eruption commenced near the summit of the mountain, and only five or six miles southeast of the eruption of 1843. For two days this summit crater sent down its burning floods along the northeastern slope of the mountain; then suddenly the vale closed, and the great furnace apparently ceased blast. After thirty-six hours the fusia was seen bursting out of the eastern side of the mountain, about midway from the top of the base.

It would seem that the summit lava had found a subterranean tunnel, for halfway down the mountain, when coming to a weak point, or meeting with some obstruction, it burst up vertically, sending a column of incandescent fusia one thousand feet high into the air. This fire jet was about one hundred feet in diameter, and was sustained for twenty days and nights, varying in height from one hundred to a thousand feet. The disgorgement from the mountain-side was often with terrific explosions, which shook the hills, and with detonations which were heard for forty miles. This column of liquid fire was an object of surpassing brilliancy, of intense and awful grandeur. As the jet issued from the awful orifice, it was white heat. As it ascended higher and higher, it reddened like fresh blood, deepening its color, until, in its descent, much of it assumed the color of clotted gore.

In a few days it had raised a cone some three hundred feet high around the burning orifice, and as the showers of burning minerals fell in livid torrents upon the cone, it became one vast heap of glowing coals, flashing and quivering with restless action, and sending out the heat of ten thousand furnaces in full blast. The struggles in disgorging the fiery masses, the upward rush of the column, the force which raised it one thousand vertical feet, and the continuous falling back of thousands of tons of mineral fusia into the throat of the crater, and over a cone of glowing minerals, one mile in circumference, was a sight to inspire awe and terror, attended with explosive shocks which seemed to rend the mural ribs of the mountain, and sound to waken the dead and startle the spirits in Hades. From this fountain a river of fire went rushing and leaping down the mountain with amazing velocity, filling up basins and ravines, dashing over precipices, and exploding rocks, until it reached the forests at the base of the mountain, where it burned its fiery way, consuming the jungle, evaporating the water of the streams and pools, cutting down the trees and sending up clouds of smoke and steam and murky columns of fleecy wreaths to heaven.

All Eastern Hawaii was a sheen of light, and our night was turned into day. So great was our illumination at night that one could read without a lamp, and labor, traveling and recreation might go on as in the daytime. Mariners at sea saw the light at 200 miles distance. It was a pyrotechnical display, more magnificent and marvelous than was ever made by any earthly monarch.

In the daytime the atmosphere for thousands of square miles would be filled with a murky haze, through which the sunbeams shed a pale and sickly light. Smoke, steam, gases, ashes, cinders—furnace or capillary—floated in the air, sometimes spreading out like a fan, sometimes careering in swift currents upon the wind, or gyrating in everchanging colors in fitful breezes. The point from which the fire-fountain issued is ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, thus making the igneous pillar a distinct object of observation along the whole eastern coast of Hawaii.

During the eruption the writer made an excursion to the source. After three days of hard struggling in the jungle and over fields, ridges and hills of bristling scoria, he arrived near sunset at the scene of action. All night long he stood so near to the glowing pillar as the vehement heat would allow, listening to the startling explosions and the awful roar of the molten column, as it rushed upward a thousand feet, and fell back in a fiery avalanche which made the mountain tremble. It was such a scene as few mortals ever witnessed. There was no sleep for the spectator. The fierce, red glare, the subterraneous mutterings and strugglings, the rapid explosions of gases, the rushes and roar, the sudden and startling bursts, as of crashing thunder—all, all were awe-inspiring, and all combined to render the scene one of indescribable brilliancy and of terrible sublimity. The rivers of fire from the fountain flowed about thirty-five miles, and stopped within ten miles of Hilo. Had the fountain played ten days longer, it would probably have reached the shore.

A Curious Political Reminiscence.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Among the witnesses from North Carolina examined before the Committee of Fifteen, was Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, of North Carolina. He said he was opposed to secession, and in favor of the Union all the time, although he served in the State Legislature under Confederate rule. His testimony, published at length, is in the same vein with that of ALEX. H. STEPHENS, in respect to the dispositions of the Southern people and the true remedy for the disorders of the times. He strongly counseled the admission of the representatives of the States, at once, into both Houses of Congress, Congress being competent to judge of the qualification of the members separately, as they present themselves.

Mr. BROWN must be now beyond three score and ten years of age. He was in the Senate of the United States 36 years ago, coming in with Gen. JACKSON's first administration, and continuing a fast supporter of the Democratic party through two terms in the Senate, and, we believe, supporting that ticket up to the last.

There is a curious political anecdote told of his first election to the Senate, which was a matter of accident. Mr. BROWN was a member of the Legislature from Caswell County, we think, at the time, when the two Houses were balloting for a successor to JOHN BRANCH, who had received the appointment of Secretary of the Navy from Gen. JACKSON. The local parties of North Carolina were very much mixed up between Federalist and Republican, East and West, JACKSON and ADAMS, and had not crystalized into the forms of party which subsequently obtained and ruled so long. The contest for Senator was among four or five prominent public men, and the balloting was protracted. Mr. BROWN was not considered as a candidate in fact, although he received a few scattering votes. At last, wearied of the contest, there was an informal agreement made by which all the leading men in nomination should be withdrawn, and a new man, Mr. JOHN OWEN, acceptable to a great majority, should be nominated and elected. The arrangement was not quite made when it was suggested to have, in the meantime, another ballot, to which the votes would be scattered, as usual, and the final ballot be then held under this agreement. Members proceeded accordingly to vote at random. By the merest accident, there being no concert at all, the members threw away their votes, as they thought, on a candidate without chance, and a large number put Mr. BROWN's name on the ticket. Here another curious incident determined the election. The town of Newbern was then a borough town in the County of Craven, and had its separate representation. Mr. GASTON, one of the ablest men North Carolina ever produced, represented Newbern. ALFRED STANLY, son of Hon. JOHN STANLY, was Representative from Craven County. Between the families of GASTON and STANLY there was an old feud which had descended to the younger branches after the elder had forgotten it. While this ballot was going on, Mr. GASTON, a venerable gentleman, whose seat was near that of young STANLY, folding his own ballot said to his neighbor, "ALFRED, vote blank." Not to be dictated to by a GASTON, STANLY put the name of BEDFORD BROWN on his ballot, because BROWN happened to catch his eye, being seated in the Speaker's chair. On counting the ballots, BEDFORD BROWN was elected Senator by a majority of one vote, as much to his own surprise as that of a majority of those who voted for him. There was a good deal of grumbling, and we think some attempts to revise the vote, but all failed, and Mr. BROWN took his sea, to make himself a useful and diligent member, and to become so popular that on the expiration of that term he was reelected by a large vote. He was succeeded in 1841 by Mr. GRAHAM.

Yankees in Kamtschatka.

St. Petersburg correspondence of March 13 has the following relative to a grand commercial scheme on the part of capitalists in the United States:

It is asserted, I know not on what authority, that a gentleman from America, a great capitalist or the agent for a great American company, has arrived with a proposal to purchase Kamtschatka from our Government, with the intention of converting it into the seat of a powerful commercial association, after the fashion of the Hudson Bay Company. If this intelligence is correct, your countrymen would be making a much better speculation than you perhaps imagine. Kamtschatka has got a bad name, but it is in reality a splendid country, over 200,000 square verts in extent, possessed of capacious harbors, rivers abounding in fish, mountains, in which iron, copper, marble, granite, lignite and native sulphur are found in inexhaustible quantities, and with a soil which, in the northern parts, is eminently adapted to agriculture, and would raise magnificent crops of cereals; while the interior contains rich pastures, in which the breeding of cattle might be carried on to good advantage. The climate is not very genial, but much more temperate than in Eastern Siberia. The sea, which encompasses the peninsula on three sides, moderates the cold of the Arctic Circle, and the thermometer seldom falls to 20 degrees of Reaumur, whereas in Yakutsk and Ochotsk it often descends below 40. In the hands of industrious and enterprising owners Kamtschatka might easily become one of the greatest corn-growing and cattle-breeding countries in the world, and would afford a comfortable home to millions of people, instead of a few thousand who now find a scanty subsistence amid the unexplored treasures that surround them. From Petropaulowski a thriving trade might be carried on in furs, grain, minerals, &c., to China, the South Sea Islands and the west coast of America. In fact, it is every respect superior to Amoor, which is shut up by ice for six months in the year, while in Petropaulowski the navigation is scarcely ever intercepted, and, with the exception of San Francisco, there is not a finer port in the whole Pacific. Persons acquainted with Kamtschatka are unanimous in extolling its capabilities, and are persuaded that an American company that should purchase or farm it from the Russian Government would discover a mine of gold in this too long neglected appendage of our empire.

The Franklin Fund.

By the terms of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN's will, one thousand pounds were left to the City of Boston, in 1791, to be loaned under certain restrictions. The loans made were to be returned in yearly installments of one-tenth of the sum loaned, with interest, and in case the increasing amount should not be required in Boston, it was provided that a portion of it can be let out to mechanics belonging to other towns in the State, "such towns engaging to pay punctually the interest and the portions of the principal, annually, to the inhabitants of the town of Boston." The applications under this provision have not been numerous. The £1,000 sterling left by FRANKLIN were paid over to the authorities of the town within six months after his decease, and the first loan was made in the month of May, 1791; and in 1811, when Hon. WILLIAM MINOT became Treasurer, it had reached, principal and interest, the sum of $9,000. When the resignation of Mr. MINOT was made, a Committee was appointed to examine and settle the final account. They report that the fund, on the 17th of February last, amounted to $110,166 58. FRANKLIN anticipated, if his plan succeeded, that in 100 years from the date of his death there would be a fund of £131,000, £100,000 of which he directs shall be expended in public works "which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants; such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, baths, pavements, or whatever may make living in the town more convenient to its people, and render it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for health or temporary residence." The remaining £31,000, he provides, shall be let out again on a similar plan, and as he estimated at the end of the second hundred years that the sum would be £4,061,000 sterling, he donates three millions to the State, and the balance to the inhabitants of the town of Boston, thus terminating the fund.

Gen. Hashem, of the Tunisian Embassy.

The Boston *Journal* of the 18th says: "It will be remembered that last year Gen. HASHEM, accompanied by Col. ROMERO and the United States Consul at Tunis, Mr. PERRY, paid a visit to this country, and were a few days the recipients, while in Boston, of the hospitalities of Mayor LINCOLN and members of the City Council. The following extract from a private letter, written by a lady of this city now absent abroad, gives some interesting details relating to Gen. HASHEM. Writing from Tunis she says:

'Gen. HASHEM was so pleased with his visit that learning some Americans were here, he first invited the gentlemen of the party to his house, treating them very handsomely, and then he extended the invitation to the ladies. You must know this is a special attention, as family matters are strictly secret. Mr. PERRY, though knowing Gen. HASHEM intimately, was surprised when we told him we had seen the General's three wives, for he did not know he had more than one. We took a French woman as an interpreter, for the General speaks only Arabic, and with Mr. PERRY's servant and our guide HAMET we started. We were received at the gate by the General, who was in a *negligee* of crimson satin. He escorted us to the principal room, which was magnificently furnished with crimson damask divans and seats, where we saw three beautiful Moorish ladies of perfect complexions, black eyes and the whitest of teeth, and with them were two children. The ice was soon broken, and we complimented them according to the custom of the country, by touching and admiring their dresses and bracelets. They wore heavy brocade yellow satin sacques, which reached to their knees, with blue satin brocade trousers, and low-cut black shoes. The front hair is cut straight with the lower part of the face; the back hangs in two long braids behind, tied with long ribbon; a three-cornered handkerchief on the head, with handsome wrought muslin or blonde lace sleeves, with golden necklace and bracelets. The elder wife, who always retains her authority, took us to her suite of rooms, where a servant brought in a waiter of various cakes and bon-bons, with glasses of sirup and water and a dish of jelly. After a brief repast servants brought us water in dishes which they poured over our hands. We then visited other suites, the last belonging to the *stoutest* wife, *embonpoint* being considered a *sine qua non* of beauty. We inferred she was a favorite. Her rooms were very elegant, adorned with pictures, vases and satin-covered furniture, and the General insisted we should be seated while *cafe noir* was served in the pretty little Arabian cup. He showed us the photographs of Mayor LINCOLN, and he expresses the most agreeable sentiments regarding Boston, which city he preferred to all others. His servants with lanterns accompanied us to our residence.'"

Chinook Jargon.

A gentleman traveling in Oregon gives the following notice of a barbarous language somewhat in use there:

"On our way to Oregon, we were often told that after entering the State, we would hear much of the Chinook jargon, a language originally invented by members of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, in order to facilitate their trade with the Indians. We therefore procured a pamphlet dictionary of the language, and have made considerable progress in the study. But the language is not in general use. Neither is it understood by the mass. Merchants who trade much with the Indians are obliged to understand it, but it is only the filthiest, lowest and most degraded whites (like the 'white trash' in Georgia) who use it in ordinary conversation.

It is composed of about 1,200 words, and is made up from English, French and German, with a sprinkling of Indian. In Oregon and Washington Territory there are over forty tribes of Indians—no two tribes speaking the same language, and yet they are all familiar with the *Chinook jargon*—a good proof that it is easy to learn and has been of much service to commerce.

In Harrisburgh we hear it spoken for the first time, and learn something at the same time of the town's style.

We were told by a military Colonel in Texas, a few years ago, that a clean collar and a pair of spurs constituted "full dress" with him on parade. But the Colonel is fairly matched by a woman of Harrisburgh.

While we were examining some dry goods in one of our stores, a handsome-faced woman entered in the simple costume of a dirty low-necked chemise and a calico petticoat. Her hair was carefully rolled on the crown of her head, and held thereon by an old-fashioned, high-backed comb, from which flaunted two bright ribbons, three inches in width by one yard in length. One ribbon was blue, the other yellow.

Walking up to the counter with what is sometimes termed in fashionable society a *nip*, and shaking alike her gay ribbons and well developed bust, she informed the clerk that she wished to obtain some *skoo-kum* (strong) *cla-pite* (thread) *mam mook ca-pu ut* (to sew) *mow-itch-se-ca-luz* (deer-skin pants.)

As this was the first person that we had heard speak the *chinook*, we were not a little amused, and inquired after her departure if it was generally understood in the village. The clerk replied:

"Why, ya-as, we all spik it around yirr."

Five Children Adrift on Lake Ontario—Two Drowned and One Perishing from Exposure.

The Oswego *Republican* gives the following account of a recent distressing casualty on Lake Ontario: The schooner *Corsican*, Capt. FAULKNER, left Hamilton, C. W., on Wednesday afternoon, May 2, for this port. When off Oakville, some thirty miles below Hamilton, and fifteen miles out, the wind blowing fresh, the man at the masthead discovered a boat, and sung out accordingly. The schooner was brought to, and JOHN MELLEN, first mate, and four seamen lowered away a boat, and made for the object.

On reaching the boat it proved to be a small scow or punt. In it were two boys and a girl. The boys seemed to be still alive, though in an extremely exhausted condition, while the girl was dead. They were all taken on board the *Corsican*, where, after resorting to the usual methods of restoring animation, and after the lapse of four or five hours, the boys were enabled to give some account of themselves. The boys' names are JOHN and JAMES WELSH, and they live with their parents near Oakville.

On Wednesday morning five children, all of the same family—two boys, aged fifteen and thirteen years, and three girls, aged respectively eleven, nine and seven years—got into a scow at Oakville, and the wind took them off to sea. The further they got from shore the rougher was the sea, and to make matters worse, the boat leaked badly. By hard work the boys managed to keep her afloat and right side up until two or three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when she capsized and went clean over. The two youngest girls were drowned here. The other girl and boys clung to the boat and righted her. The boys say the boat went over three times in the same manner during the morning, and they righted her each time. They saw three vessels pass near them during the morning, but they had no means of making signals, and probably were not seen. When found the girl sat in the bottom of the boat, her body reclining against a board used for a seat, and her hands clenched with the grip of death on the rowlock.

Massacre of Friendly Indians.

The following letter from Hon. CALEB LYON, Governor of Idaho, dated Bois City, Indian Territory, March 13, 1866, has been received at the Indian Office:

Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: I regret to inform you of the massacre of some sixteen friendly Indians, on the 11th of this month, fifteen miles above this city, near the mouth of Moore's Creek, on the Boise River, by a party of citizens of Ada County, encouraged and incited to do this cowardly deed by the editor of the Idaho *Statesman*, JAS. S. REYNOLDS, than whom a greater scoundrel never lived.

I make the following extract from his paper just after it: "Sixteen Los have bit the dust. We long to see this vile race exterminated. Every man who kills an Indian is a public benefactor. Who will not emulate this good example, and rid us of these nuisances? These are the wretches the Government pamper, and Gen. LYON's sickly sentiment in favor of preserving them is all bosh. We say kill them off—the faster the better, without distinction—nits make lice."

There were but two grown males; the rest were women and children. The immediate settlers (miners) reported against the murder, and their statement I shall send you in a few days, showing that the Indians were defenceless and peaceable. If anything will serve to bring on a general Indian war, it is such acts as these. I have gathered the rest of the tribe and placed them under the protection of the military of this post. The excitement runs high, and I have all I can do to carry out my instructions against the depraved moral sentiment evinced toward the poor savages.

Things look stormy just now, but when the road to the Indian country becomes passable, I shall quiet the troubled waters. In no case that I have examined have I found the "Red Man" the aggressor, but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of bad white men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale,
Gov. and Sup't of Indian Affairs.

Decorating the Graves of the Southern Dead.

The Richmond *Whig*, in commenting on some denunciations by the Chicago *Tribune* of the ladies of Richmond for strewing flowers on the graves of the Confederate dead, says:

"It is the misfortune of the *Tribune* and kindred sheets to see nothing good in anything that Southern people can do, and it is, therefore, a matter of indifference to us what they think. No matter what we do we are censured. If silent, they call us sullen; if cheerful, they call us insolent; and when the women of the South, with that regard for their dead kindred which savages even manifest, innocently and mournfully choose an appropriate day in the month of flowers to decorate the graves of their dead kindred, it is charged that they are engaged in an effort to keep alive the political feeling of hostility to the Union. These men, if men they can be called, are like thieves who fear an officer in every bush. What would they have us do? Neglect the graves of our kindred, and let their memories perish. Were we to do so, they would immediately say that we were worse than savages. If they expect the Southern people to be ashamed of their dead and to treat them as the bodies of disgraced felons are treated, they will be disappointed. If those whose bodies now lie in their last resting-places died fighting 'to maintain Slavery,' they died fighting to maintain an institution built up by New-England, and in defence of property then held under the Constitution and laws—property sold to their fathers by the slave-dealers of New-England, who stole them in Africa or purchased them there with rum."

Political significance is not attached to these funeral ceremonies in the South. They are conducted by the ladies, and it is not the habit of the Southern ladies to form political conspiracies. If the men of the South contemplated treason and 'civil war,' they would resort to other methods than these—nor would they put forward their wives and daughters to do the dangerous work.

Reform Run Wild.

From the Springfield Republican.

The radical peace folk had a Convention at Providence, R. I., on Wednesday. It was a more wild and incoherent affair even than WENDELL PHILLIPS' Anti-Slavery Convention in New-York. HENRY C. WRIGHT, formerly an Orthodox Congregational minister at Newbury, in this State, was the leading spirit of the Convention, and the burden of his talk was that there can be no reform in education, marriage, the social position of woman, or anything else, so long as the right to take human life is admitted. He did not believe any peace man could honestly take part in human governments, for all such governments are based on the right to take life. There were two members of the Convention who tried to get Christianity recognized as the source of the true peace doctrine, but this was scouted by the Convention, most of the members being stark infidels. Perhaps the most sensible speech made was by a woman, who argued that the only effectual way to promote peace is to feed man on an exclusively vegetable diet. There is one fact that rather militates against this theory, and that is the belligerency of the Irish when kept on potatoes and buttermilk exclusively. But, then, buttermilk is somewhat animal, and doubtless the theory requires for its perfect success not only that men should feed on vegetables, but be kept on short commons at that. The lady said she knew a man in Vermont who lives wholly on vegetables, and he is a man of great intellectual strength. She did not give his name, and so the world must lose more than half the benefit of his great example. The association adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the second Wednesday in October, and intends to keep meeting and concluding more till the world is converted to peace and brown bread. Fortunately for the universal reformers, there is no danger that they will finish up the job in this generation.

Education in the Sandwich Islands.

In the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* we find the following description of a school which has lately been opened at Waialua, a place not very distant from the capital of the island: The instruction thus far has been wholly in Hawaiian, and the principal studies are reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, composition, music, and Bible history. An hour in the morning is spent in gardening, the girls having under cultivation about two acres of land. Beside this, the girls do all their own work, such as washing, ironing and other housework. Some of them are quite skilled in crocheting and other fancy work. Every afternoon the whole company, with their lady teachers, either go to walk or indulge in the aquatic sport of bathing and swimming, for which the river affords a fine place. Many of them are said to rival the mermaids in the celerity and grace with which they glide through, over and under the water. Most of them acquired the art of swimming before they entered the school. This is a part of school instruction too often neglected. Every girl and boy ought to be taught to swim. Special pains have been taken to provide the scholars with all the modern appliances for exertion and out-door sports, such swinging, rope jumping, &c., in which they exhibit all the zest and skill of their fair-skinned cousins in this and other climes. With them, however, as with other juveniles, each sport has its day and then goes out of fashion, and to the skill of the teachers is left to provide new ones. The girls are all taught to sing, and special attention is given to this branch of instruction, which requires early training to develop it properly. Most of them sing any of the tunes in the two native tune books, and also many of the more modern hymns and songs composed by the poets of Hawaii.

A Notable Pedestrian.

A St. Louis paper, referring to the expected arrival of Mr. FR. SCHEFER, a noted German foot traveler, in that city from La Crosse, Wis., says:

"He is now about thirty years of age, considerably deformed, but of an enthusiastic mind. He was born in Carlshafen, in Kurhessen, and at the age of 9 years became so interested in the study of history that he determined to see the world himself. He was poor, but this did not deter him. His first trip, on foot and alone, with no money, and no baggage save what his knapsack contained, was in 1847, when he was very young, and continued through the German States and Russia. Afterward he continued on through Europe and Great Britain, and thence into and through Africa. Then he took up Asia, going through that country. Not long since he came to the United States, landing in Boston, traveling on foot to Washington, and from that City West. He goes from St. Louis across the country through Utah to California. SCHEFER is feeling well, and enjoys his migratory habits exceedingly well. His ambition appears to be to travel over every part of the globe on foot, and he bids fair to accomplish that object now. His expenses are very small, and these are made up to him by friends whom he makes wherever he goes. His portfolio contains, among other things, the autographs of crowned heads, distinguished literary, political and scientific men wherever he has been, and is a curiosity, with sketches and testimonials which have been given him by all he has met. The energy of the man entitles him to success in his travels"

How Riots are Got Up.

The Chicago *Times* publishes the following item from its own correspondent. In view of the late riots in Memphis, the statements are exceedingly suggestive:

There is, on the levee, a posse of young devils, known as the Mackerel Brigade, ranging from 8 to 15 years of age, who are a pest and nuisance to every boat in port, and, in fact, to everybody on the levee. Their mode of procedure is to gather around a whisky or ale barrel, tap it, and help themselves to what they desire, and, if driven off, to take a stand at a distance, and pelt the crew with stones. Yesterday they began their depredations on the *Alice Dean*, and in spite set some cot on fire, which was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done. To-day they compelled the *Alice Dean's* men to quit work and shelter themselves aboard the boat. The colored firemen returned the stone throwing, and was beating the young mackerels, when some Irishmen interfered. Pilot JIM CARROLL, seeing a second riot imminent, advised the mates, MEGARY and WILSON, to withdraw the firemen, which they subsequently did. In throwing the stones they broke two sky-lights. A stone entered the office, breaking a coal oil lamp, which spilled the oil all over the deck. Steamboat men's patience is almost exhausted, and some of these young rascals will be shot before long.

Death of the Last Survivor of the Wyoming Massacre.

YORK SPRINGS, Saturday, May 12, 1866.

The death took place yesterday of SAMUEL KENNEDY, near York Springs, Adams County, Penn., in the 93d year of his age. He was the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre. His mother brought him away when five years old, in her flight from that inhuman slaughter. She, with her son SAMUEL, settled in Menallen township, then York, and now Adams County, where she has resided until her death, surrounded by his children, grand and great grandchildren, a respected citizen, without an enemy, beloved by all who knew him. His father JOHN KENNEDY, with his two brothers, SAMUEL and THOMAS, settled on the Wyoming settlement some time before its destruction by the Indians. SAMUEL was killed, and his wife and six children taken prisoners and never heard of after the massacre, but JOHN's wife and three children, the eldest being the boy SAMUEL, just deceased, after hiding in a wheat-field, surrounded by Indians, all night, finally escaped. JOHN was absent at the time, having gone to Penn's Valley to assist in guarding the people there from the Indians. Two of his wife's brothers were killed in the massacre. The other KENNEDY (THOMAS) was a single man at the time, and was uninjured. The deceased was born the 6th December, 1773, in Northumberland County, Penn.

Telegraph Convention.

From the New-Haven Journal.

Thursday evening a Telegraphic Convention was held along the American Line all over New-England. Nominations and votes were taken, a constitution and by-laws were passed, by use of the wires. Mr. ROBERTS, of Boston, was made Chairman, and Mr. J. E. WRIGHT, of Boston, Secretary. Mr. WM. B. PLUM, in the American office in this city, was elected President of the Association. No speeches, we believe, were made, and no applause indulged in, nor cheers given.

A match having been arranged on the previous day by Mr. WM. D. GENTRY, of New-York, challenging Mr. KETTLES, of Fall River, the telegraph champion, the contest came off at 6 o'clock. The trial of skill was the sending of five hundred words in the shortest time and in the most legible manner. Messrs. T. A. DAVIN, assistant manager in Boston; J. MURRAY FAIRCHILD, manager in this city, and A. S. DOWNER, assistant manager in New-York, acted as judges. Mr. KETTLES came off victorious, sending the message in 12 minutes and 25 seconds. Mr. GENTRY sent the same in 13 minutes and 51 seconds. Mr. KETTLES is soon to have a contest with Mr. BURR, of Worcester, Mass.

Fremont Buys a Railroad.

The railroad running from St. Louis to Springfield was sold on the 18th inst. to JOHN C. FREMONT for $1,300,000. Seventy-seven miles of this road have already been completed. Its owners claim it will be worth $12,000,000 when completed. Four or five millions will be necessary to finish it. It passes through the heart of the agricultural and mineral lands of the State of Missouri, and the celebrated Granby lead mines, in Newton County, are a part of its "reality." This line is intended to be a part of the route provided for in the Southern Pacific Railroad, in the Senate bill reported by Senator BROWN, of Missouri. FREMONT obligates himself to finish it within four years from the date of purchase.

WHY WE SHOULD WEAR BEARDS.—There are more solid inducements for wearing the beard than the mere improvement of a man's personal appearance, and the cultivation of such an aid to the everyday diplomacy of life. Nature combining, as she never fails to do, the useful with the ornamental, provides us with a far better respirator than science could ever make, and one that is never so hideous to wear as that black seal upon the face which looks like a passport to the realms of suffering and death. The hair of the moustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasma of fogs, but it strains the air from dust and the soot of our great smoky cities. It acts also, in the most scientific manner, by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest, and supplying it to the cold air taken in. The beard is not only a respirator, but with the beard entire, we are provided with a comforter as well, and these are never left at home, like the umbrellas and all such appliances whenever they are wanted. MOFFAT and LIVINGSTONE, the African explorers, and many other travelers, say that in the night no wrapper can equal the beard. The remarkable thing, too, is that the beard, like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun; it acts as thatch does to an ice-house, but more than this, it becomes moist with the perspiration, and then, by evaporation, cools the skin. A man who accepts this protection of nature's, may face the rudest storm and the hardest Winters. He may go from the hottest room into the coldest air without any dread; and we verily believe he might sleep in a morass with impunity—at least his chances of escaping the terrible fever would be better than his beardless companions.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE NORTH POLE.—To a person standing at the north pole, the sun appears to sweep horizontally around the sky every twenty-four hours, without any perceptible variation during its circuit in its distance from the horizon. On the 21st of June it is 23 degrees and 38 minutes above the horizon—a little more than one-fourth of the distance to the zenith, the highest point that it ever reaches. From this altitude it slowly descends, its track being represented by a spiral or screw with a very fine thread; and in the course of three months it worms its way down to the horizon, which it reaches on the 23d of September. On this day it slowly sweeps around the sky, with its face half hidden below the icy sea. It still continues to descend, and after it has entirely disappeared it is still so near the horizon that it carries a bright twilight around the heavens in its daily circuit.

As the sun sinks lower and lower, this twilight grows gradually fainter till it fades away. On the 20th of December the sun is 23 degrees and 38 minutes below the horizon, and this the midnight of the dark Winter of the pole. From this date the sun begins to ascend, and after a time his return is heralded by a faint dawn, which circles slowly around the horizon, completing its circuit every 24 hours. This dawn grows gradually brighter, and on the 20th of March the peaks are gilded with the first level rays of the six month's day. The bringer of this long day continues to wind his spiral way upward till he reaches his highest place on the 21st of June, and his annual course is completed.

ON THE RAIL.—As the midday Worcester train was about leaving the depot yesterday, a man of the Johnsonism style of manners entered one of the cars and gruffly requested that two young ladies occupying separate seats should sit together, that he and his friend might enjoy a *tête-à-tête* on the other seat. "But," said one of the damsels, blushing, "this seat is engaged." "Engaged, is it?" "A young man," said the conscientious maiden. "A young man, eh! where's his baggage?" persisted Ursa Major. "I'm his baggage, Old Hateful," replied the demure damsel, pursing her rosy lips into the prettiest pout. "Old Hateful" subsided; the young man came in and extended an arm protectingly, almost caressingly, around his baggage, and Mr. Conductor CAPRON started the train.

SURGICAL OPERATION FOR NEURALGIA.—Prof. GREENE, of the Maine Medical School, recently performed a rare but effective operation for the cure of that distressing complaint, neuralgia. A lady fifty-three years of age, who had tried every form of medical treatment without relief, applied to Prof. GREENE, when he etherized the patient, trephined the jaw, and cut out a piece of the dental nerve, when the lady was at once relieved from the most excruciating pain which she had suffered continually for years. Such is one of the triumphs of surgery.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK, MONROE COUNTY.—The spring has been such as to cause great anxiety for the fruit buds. Frosts have occurred before and since the blossoms opened, which would have destroyed the young embryo cherry, peach, apple, &c., had not the attending climatic influences been extremely favorable. There is little doubt from present indications that the fruit harvest will be abundant, not only in this and adjoining counties, but throughout the fruit-growing sections of the State.

OHIO.—Messrs. BROWN, SIEBERLING & CO., of Massillon, Ohio, have taken some pains to obtain intelligence as to the condition of the crops, from their agents in various parts of the country. From a condensation which they have made, it appears that ten points in Ohio, well separated so as to represent wheat-growing sections, furnish very sorry accounts, only one of them reporting as much as a quarter of a crop. From only one of these same places is there a good report as to barley, and none as to rye. A fair report is given as to grass. Favorable reports as to all the growing crops are given from St. Paul, Minn. Equally favorable reports were given from several places in Iowa, and a very satisfactory one as to wheat in Central Illinois.

ILLINOIS.—A dispatch of the 18th, from Springfield, Ill., says: Last night we were again visited by a very refreshing fall of rain. The copious showers which have visited every portion of this section within the last few days have done incalculable good to the crops, and greatly encouraged the farmers. The spring grain never looked more promising, while green corn can be seen on every farm. Fruits of all kinds, with the exception of peaches, promise to be abundant. Some of the earlier ones have already found their way to market.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Scenes in the City and Suburbs—Violators of the Law in the Police Courts—Whole Number of Arrests made by the Police.

The liquor dealers doing business within the limits of the Metropolitan District, and more especially in this City, seem to have quietly resigned themselves to the regulations and provisions of the new Excise Law. The number of arrests for alleged violations are daily growing less, and those made on each recurring Sunday are also greatly diminished. The sharp practice carried out by the police in maintaining the law has proved of great benefit, as the saloon-keepers and their employes are compelled to keep within bounds or accept the privilege of an uncomfortable lodging in the nearest Police Station. During the whole of yesterday the streets of the City wore an air of repose hitherto foreign to a majority of them. The drinking-saloons were closed during the entire day and night, and the grocery-stores were also shut up at a very early hour, thereby causing the supply of milk and other minor luxuries to fall short on many a breakfast table. The street corners were not crowded by knots of young men, as was frequently the case before the passage of the Excise Law. In fact the day appeared to be as quiet a Sabbath as one could see in the best governed city in the world.

Since the law has gone into action several amusing devices have been adopted by the liquor trade to furnish the "ardent" to the devotees of the flowing bowl. In restaurants and liquor saloons sundry tempting and well filled flasks are displayed, labelled "Bourbon Prayer Books for Sunday," and in several Drug-stores a placard can be seen any Saturday, informing the public that flasks of liquor can be supplied for Sunday consumption. During Saturday afternoons and evenings the trade in bottled liquors has largely increased during the past fortnight, and the liquor dealers find that their aggregate weekly receipts are now fully as great as they were before the Commissioners of Excise placed a bar to Sunday traffic.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

The only persons who grumble at the law are those largely engaged in the lager-bier garden business, and they naturally cry out against its stringent provisions, as it afflicts them sorely, although they consider the law as unnecessarily severe, the lager-bier men have not committed any overt act, contenting themselves in many instances with harmless lampooning. Yesterday morning a lager-bier wagon, having a barrel of the beverage heavily draped in black, drawn by four horses, also decorated with mourning emblems, and surrounded by pall-bearers, could be seen wending its slow and mournful progress up Broadway. On either side of this wagon were placards bearing the inscriptions, "Effects of the Excise Law." This unique procession attracted the mirthful notice of the pedestrians passing up and down Broadway, but no one seemed to know who the pall-bearers were or who were the originators of this harmless effort of humor.

In total contrast to this mock funeral, the pedestrian's eyes was frequently arrested by a placard, deriding the Board of Excise, the law, and the Police, who are foremost in carrying out the provisions of the Excise Law. Nobody seemed to see the point of the implied witticisms contained in this placard, and many a sober citizen evinced his disgust by tearing down the paper after reading it.

ARRESTS MADE BY THE POLICE.

The following arrests were made by the Police during the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock last night:

Precinct.	Violations of Excise Law.	Disorderly Conduct.	Intoxication.	Precinct.	Violations of Excise Law.	Disorderly Conduct.	Intoxication.
1	—	—	2	16	None.		
2	—	1	—	17	6	2	1
3	1	—	4	18	2	—	2
4	3	2	1	19	8	4	—
5	—	—	2	20	Not received.		
6	3	3	1	21	1	1	1
7	2	1	2	22	1	—	—
8	3	1	1	23	None.		
9	—	—	—	26	None.		
10	1	—	2	27	—	1	4
11	—	—	2	28	1	—	—
12	2	2	2	29	1	2	—
13	—	—	—	30	None.		
14	2	—	4	31	None.		
15	4	—	—	32	—	2	—
16	—	—	—				
Total					41	22	33

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Second and Third-avenue Railroad Companies put on all their cars early yesterday morning, and from about 10 o'clock A. M. to about 4 P. M., every car was overloaded with passengers bound out of town. All were on their way, of course, into Westchester County. The Tremont cars could not accommodate the multitude, and, as a consequence, the crowd at Harlem Bridge was oppressive from about noon until a late hour in the evening.

Upward bound, the festive travelers for the day, having soberly and safely crossed Harlem Bridge, immediately invested the nearest lager-beer saloon, and therein made themselves very merry; and before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, they consumed the stock which the Westchester venders had laid in. Having exhausted the beer-kegs near the bridge, the crowd pushed on further toward the interior, and found all the old bar-rooms open and many new ones fitted up for the time. These they filled to overflowing.

KARL's Garden, in One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, near Morris-avenue, and the Morris Park, were the principal centres of resort. Several other lager-beer gardens were well filled, and undoubtedly made a profitable day of it; but none but KARL's and Morris Park could boast of more than a thousand visitors at any one time.

It is noteworthy that nothing stronger than lager-beer was sold anywhere.

In the town of Morrisania twenty-five special policemen were on duty throughout the day, under command of JOHN BOSHMAN, Esq., Justice of the Peace; but there was, happily, no disturbance calling for Police interference.

Several new lager-beer barrooms and gardens are being fitted up on the north side of the bridge, and the enterprising venders are anticipating a bounteous harvest during the coming hot weather.

THE DAY IN JERSEY.

Yesterday passed off in a much more quiet and orderly manner than on the two previous Sundays. It is estimated that about 25,000 people crossed on the Hoboken boats during the day, the greater portion of whom visited the various gardens at West Hoboken and along the Palisades. The arrangements for quelling any disturbance that might arise, and for preserving the peace, were admirable. In addition to the regular and special police force, to the number of fifty men, the members of the Fire Department, at the request of Mayor OGDEN, were on duty with their badges, and were principally assembled at the Hoboken House, by the ferry, and, at the tap of the bell, could be concentrated at any point in the city in a few minutes. No arrests had been made up to a late hour in the afternoon, and people generally appeared to indulge in stimulants with greater moderation than heretofore. At the request of the Mayor, the proprietors of many of the public houses refused to sell any spirituous liquors, and confined their business to the sale of lager and mineral waters.

IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday passed off very quietly. All liquor-selling places were kept strictly closed, and few or no drunken men were to be seen about the streets. The cars were crowded with passengers going to and returning from the country. Coney Island appeared to be the principal point of attraction, as it is understood that meals with drinks included can be procured at some of the hotels.

The law was pretty generally observed throughout the Eastern District yesterday, only three arrests for its violation being reported, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Police, many of whom were dressed in citizen's clothes. Some of the lager beer-gardens were kept open, but temperance drinks only were sold. Inspector FOLK, accompanied by one of his aids, made a tour of the district and found everything satisfactory, except in one instance. Walking into GROSS' Garden, Grand-street, between Leonard and Lorimer, he found target shooting going on, and immediately put a stop to it. The Inspector's sudden appearance caused quite a panic for a short time among the crowd of thirsty sarsaparilla drinkers. Two young Germans called at the Forty-sixth Precinct Station-house in the afternoon, and lodged a complaint against a lager-beer dealer, corner Smith and Scholes streets. They stated that early in the forenoon they were admitted to his place through a rear door when they had six rounds of lager, but on calling again in the afternoon, they were refused admission. GEORGE HUTCHINS, 90 North Fourth-street, was arrested by Officer LANGAN for selling liquor or beer to a woman named MCFADDEN, who was brought to the Station-house in a state of intoxication by her husband. WILLIAM HUGHES, corner North Ninth and First streets, was arrested for selling a pail of beer to a little girl. The beer was confiscated. EDWARD MCDONALD, corner Third and North Ninth streets, was arrested by the same officer for violating the law.

IN THE POLICE COURTS.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice DODGE presiding, CHARLES ANDREAS, a liquor dealer at No. 770 Broadway, was arraigned on a charge of having publicly kept spirituous liquors on Sunday for sale, in violation of section 3 of the Excise Law. Officer IRWIN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made the arrest and preferred the charge.

Officer MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested HERMANN BUDOLMAUS, of No. 209 Greene-street, on a similar charge, he having been found violating the Excise Law, in publicly keeping spirituous liquors for sale.

Officer CASEY, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested HENRY HENNINGS, of No. 501 Broome-street, on a charge of violating the Excise Law. JOHN COHEN, of No. 348 Sixth-avenue, and WENDEL VELTEN, of No. 235 Seventh-avenue, were also arrested on similar charges by Officer HAND, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The accused were all held for trial at the Court of General Sessions, being admitted to bail in $300 each.

Officer COPELAND, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested JOHN J. MASTERSON, of No. 90 Fourth-avenue, for violation of the Excise Law by keeping his premises open after midnight of Saturday. The officer making the arrest stated that the accused had his saloon open at eleven minutes after 12 o'clock by Officer PRICE's watch, but he did not know whether it was correct time or not. Mr. MASTERSON produced two witnesses in his behalf. WM. HENNESSY, of No. 185 Lewis-street, and CHAS. MCNULTY, of No. 9 Avenue B, stated that the saloon was effectually closed five minutes before 12, and that he had opened the door to allow them to leave the premises when the officer made the arrest. The Justice thought the officer had put rather too fine a point on the provisions of the law, and dismissed the complaint.

In the Tombs Court the following liquor dealers were arraigned before Justice HOGAN on charges of having violated the Excise Law: HENRY WHEET, No. 70 Bayard-st.; JOHN A. ZIMMERMANN, of No. 133 Washington-street; THOMAS NOBLE, of No. 332 Water-street; ERNEST MENKEN and HERMANN MENKEN, of No. 136 Elizabeth-street. They were all required to find bail in the sum of $200 each for their appearance before the Court of General Sessions.

At the Essex Market Court, JOHN MILLER, of No. 150 Forsyth-street, was held in the sum of $300 to answer the charge of having violated the Sunday Liquor Law. JOHN M. DEE, of No. 200 Madison-street, was arraigned on a similar charge. Despite the fact that he had received a license from the Board of Excise only a few days before, the accused was discharged from custody, the complaint not being received.

FENIANISM.

Movements of Mr. Stephens—Resolutions Indorsing Mr. Stephens.

A convention of centres and officers of the Manhattan District, F. B., was held yesterday at No. 814 Broadway. One hundred circles were represented, and the following preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the members of the Manhattan District, F. B., have heard with feelings of great joy of the arrival of our illustrious countryman JAMES STEPHENS in our midst;

Resolved, That we tender to him our hearty coöperation and undivided support in the just and holy cause in which he is engaged;

Resolved, That we recognize in him the being destined by the Almighty to lead the men of Ireland out of bondage and penal servitude;

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge him our unwavering support and firm adherance in his efforts to liberate our native land;

Resolved, That the men who would now stand aloof in this hour of danger be branded as traitors to the cause, and unworthy of the name of Irishmen.

Mr. STEPHENS was present at the Convention, and explained some matters connected with the Irish movement. Arrangements are being made by the Manhattan Circles for a public meeting to be addressed by Mr. STEPHENS. This evening the C. O. I. R. will address the Fenians of New-Haven, and return to New-York on the following morning.

The Circles of Jersey City yesterday sent in their allegiance to Mr. STEPHENS, and other Circles from different sections tender him money and arms to the extent of their ability.

The Investigating Committee of the Manhattan Brotherhood has nearly completed its labors, and will in a few days give their countrymen the result of their month's work.

Mr. STEPHENS is rapidly gaining the confidence of the Brotherhood, and bids fair to succeed in his efforts to harmonize the Irish element in this country, and extract from it some aid for their cause at home. He desires that the greatest publicity should be given to the manner in which affairs have hitherto been conducted here, that the blame for extravagance and mismanagement may fall where it properly belongs. He wishes to dispense with salaried officials, and reduce the expenses of the Brotherhood in this country to the very lowest sum possible, so that a little more of the amount subscribed may reach the old country.

Base Ball.

UNION OF MORRISANIA VS. UNA OF MOUNT VERNON.

The first regular match game of the season was played between the Unions and Unas, on the grounds of the former, on Saturday last. Quite a numerous assemblage of spectators were present, of whom a fair proportion were ladies. The game opened very favorably for the Unions, who scored 22 to their opponents 2, in seven innings; but in the last two innings they became a little careless in their fielding, and allowed their Mount Vernon friends to pull their score up to 11 runs, while they only added 3 to their own, making 25. Of the play on the occasion, we have particularly to commend HANNEGAN's short-stopping, SMITH and MARTIN's base play and KETCHUM's fielding. PABOR's left-hand pitching was, as usual, very effective, and the batters found it extremely difficult to hit them away. The Unas, although a very young club, are members of the National Association, and possess some excellent material in their nine, and they only need a little more experience as a senior club to take a leading position among the base-ball fraternity. They have a good pitcher in STEVENS, an excellent short-stop in SELCHOW, while D. VAN COTT, as catcher, promises well. We append the score:

UNA.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Stevens, p.	3	1	Hudson, r. f.	3	4
Hathaway, 2d b.	3	1	Smith, 1st b.	3	2
Dusenbury, c. f.	3	1	Abrams, 3d b.	3	3
D. Van Cott, c.	3	1	Hannegan, s. s.	2	4
Lawrence, 3d b.	3	1	Birdsall, c. f.	3	2
Sageman, 3d b.	4	0	Martin, 2d b.	3	3
W. Van Cott, r. f.	3	1	Ketchum, c.	3	3
Selchow, s. s.	2	3	Pabor, p.	4	2
Downs, l. f.	3	2	Austin, l. f.	3	2
Total	27	11	Total	27	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Una	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	—11
Union	4	1	4	3	3	4	3	0	3	—25

Umpire—Mr. GRAFF, of the Surprise Club of West Farms.

Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

UNION VS. SURPRISE.

On Thursday next the Union will play the Surprise Club, of West Farms, on the grounds of the former at Morrisania.

EXCELSIOR VS. KNICKERBOCKER.

The game between these two clubs, postponed from Friday last on account of the rain, will probably be played this week, on either Tuesday or Friday.

OTHER GAMES TO COME OFF.

The Union Club, of Morrisania, has challenged the Mutuals, Actives and Gothams, of this City, and the Excelsiors, Atlantics and Eckfords, of Brooklyn. The Athletics, of Philadelphia, have sent an invitation to the Gotham Club to pay them a visit this Summer. The Gothams will probably accept the invitation, and make a trip to the City of Brotherly Love sometime in July or August.

THE ACTIVE CLUB.

The Actives had an excellent practice game on Saturday at Hoboken. In the evening the Executive Committee met to select their nine for this season. Twelve players were chosen, from which the nine will be made up, and on Saturday next they will play them against the strongest field nine on the ground at 3 o'clock. The following are the names of the nine and their positions: WALKER, pitcher; KELLY, catcher; MILLS, first base; MORAND, third base; STOCKMAN, short stop; HATFIELD, left field; EBBETTS, centre field; COLLINS, right field. The playing of the second base lies between LANDSON, WOOD and ROWLEY.

HARVARD COLLEGE CLUB.

It is definitely settled that this celebrated club will make a trip this way during the latter part of this month. On Wednesday, May 30, they play with the Atlantics, at Bedford; on Thursday, with the Eurekas, at Newark; and on the following day with the Excelsiors, on the Capitoline Ground. This will be a very important series of games, as the College boys are the champions of New-England and a crack organization. But why do they leave our New-York clubs out in the cold? Why not stay another day, and play a game at the Elysian Fields with either the Actives, Mutuals, or Gothams? We trust they will reconsider their determination, and try and arrange a game with some of our leading clubs.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1493, 1501, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1531, 1537, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1555, 1563, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1587. *Part II.*—Nos. 2461, 1216, 740, 1222, 268, 1326, 854, 866, 289, 386, 338, 1182, 670, 290, 1284, 1302, 1336, 1348, 1372, 1374. *Part III.*—Nos. 645, 861, 903, 1471, 821, 373, 79, 311, 843, 969, 971, 973, 1017, 1087, 1091, 11, 743, 541, 1193, 809.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers—Nos. 16, 20. Issues of law and facts—Nos. 220, 157, 148, 117, 118, 169, 170 to 177, 157, 186, 187, 163.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Barbour.—Nos. 1743, 1601, 967, 2517, 1317, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2327, 2329. *Part II.*—Held by Justice McCunn.—Nos. 2325, 1834, 1328, 1330, 1324, 1476, 2696, 2682, 1936, 2486, 1442, 1764, 2164, 232, 2090.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term will meet at 11 A. M., to render decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 1119, 1510, 1551, 1572, 1573, 553, 1305, 1474, 1053, 1555, 1451, 1546, 1576, 1577, 1564. *Part II.*—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Nos. 1116, 1625, 1591, 1594, 1400, 1336, 1599, 1600, 1604, 1607, 1602, 1340, 684, 1440, 683.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUSPECTED BURGLAR.—Officer STEVENSON, of the Eighth Precinct Police, while patrolling his beat, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, saw a man, whose name has since been ascertained to be WILLIAM ANDERSON, having in his possession a large bundle, when he arrested him, and on examining the bundle, found it to contain a quantity of fancy feathers. On being taken to the Station-house and searched, a number of skeleton keys and a large "jimmy" were found on the person of the prisoner. On being arraigned before the Court, he was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, in default of $500 bail. The bag of feathers found in the possession of the prisoner will remain for a few days at the Eighth Ward Station-house, corner of Prince and Wooster streets, for identification by the owner.

DROWNED IN THE EAST RIVER.—About 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, HENRY GARDNER, 23 years of age, and residing at the corner of Lewis and Third streets, fell out of a small boat in the East River, near the foot of Fifth-street, and was drowned before aid reached him. The body was not recovered.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The sixth of the series of public temperance meetings under the auspices of Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1, will take place this (Monday) evening, in the Baptist Church, Laight-street, corner Varick. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS and Rev. F. BROWN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the painting and paper-hanging establishment of GEORGE HUDSON & SONS, Nos. 1 and 2 York-street, causing the destruction of a large amount of property, consisting of oils, paints, paper, &c. It is supposed that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion. No. 3, occupied by Mr. DOREMUS as a paper-store, the basement by A. & H. JACOBS as a dining-saloon, and the corner house by Mr. A. BECUDE, were all more or less damaged by fire and water. The total loss is estimated at about $3,000, partially covered by insurance.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 19.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,500 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 75@$12 for Red Winter, and $14 50 for double extra. WHEAT quiet, with a declining tendency; sales of 2,000 bushels Canada Club at $2 10, and car lots of Amber Milwaukee at $1 95. CORN in good demand; sales 7,500 bushels of new No. 1 Illinois at 83c.; 7,500 bushels old do. at 70c., and 15,000 Illinois, per sample, at 66c. OATS and other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour 40c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c., and Oats 5c., to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—50,000 bushels Corn and 7,500 bushels Oats. CANAL EXPORTS—423 bbls. Flour and 36,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 19.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT opened with an advance of 7½c.@8c., at $1 58@1 59, receding to $1 54@1 54½, and closing quiet at $1 55; sales of No. 2, at $1@$1 02. CORN quiet and declined ½c.@½c., at 48½c.@49c. OATS steady, at 30½c. HIGHWINES steady. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK held at $31. FREIGHTS quiet; 10c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn and 69,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 13,500 bushels Wheat, 317,000 bushe s Corn and 5,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Saturday, May 19.

WHEAT active, and 2c.@4c. better; sales of old Amber Michigan at $2 60; new do., $2 27@$2 28; new White Michigan, $1 55; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 95. CORN active and 1c. better. LAKE FREIGHTS dull, at 7c. on Corn to Oswego. RECEIPTS for week, 14,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 15,500 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—19,400 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 192,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 19.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT excited at $1 72@$1 75, closing inside. CORN dull at 51c. OATS steady at 35c. FREIGHTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat and 22,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat and 35,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 19.

COTTON—better qualities stiffer; sales of 2,200 bales Low Middling at 33c.@34c. To-day's receipts are 663 bales. Gold 130¾; Sterling Exchange 142; New-York Bank Checks ⅛c. premium.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 19.

COTTON advanced to 34c. on Middling. FLOUR weak. WHEAT heavy; low grades declined 5c. CORN lower at 67c.@72c. OATS declined to 43c.@45c. MESS PORK declined to $31. BACON unchanged. WHISKY at $2 19½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 19.

TURPENTINE steady at $4 75 for new Virginia, and $3 for Yellow Dip. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 60c. RESIN unchanged. COTTON at 31c. for Middling.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—J. H. Graham, J. T. Monill, T. Titcomb, W. H. Potkin, Mrs. Handy, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. J. C. Rowell, Miss H. T. Lawrence, S. Singer, A. D. Burjee, O. K. Doty, wife and servant, Mrs. W. H. Graham, Miss K. Graham, Miss M. Graham, Miss Jane Harvey, Mrs. Sturtevan and two children, Miss A. Payne, D. W. Wettingene, W. B. Graham, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss W. Wilkins, Mrs. Morpey, child and servant, K. Percy, J. McElroy, J. N. Bevin, L. F. Rodgers, O. P. Chaffee, R. Whiteman, D. Stewart, H. Chapin, Mrs. C. Brady, D. M. Hale and wife, Jinkham, Miss N. Jinkham, M. Conelly, Mrs. H. C. Pennmann, child and servant, H. R. Mockler, R. R. Bushy, Miss C. Meiding, Miss Jane Frances, Mrs. C. Mending and 3 children, W. Ban, J. Gobay, Messrs. Salter, Wilcox and Mr. Macy, Miss Romaine, J. E. Lockwood, S. Haspil, Miss Howard, Miss Ada Howard, W. H. Morgan, Mr. Corbett, J. M. Moreau, Mr. Daniels, wife and child, Miss F. Daniels, Miss J. Daniels, J. Daniels, W. C. Sparks, Mr. Denel, G. C. Caridia, Geo. Smedes, C. Lawrence, J. Thorn, Chas. Walters and wife, Mrs. Whitmore, Miss Kate Whitmore, Mrs. Shuber, Master Shuber, Miss J. Lehoy, Mrs. Seray and servant, Miss A. Prupton, J. Reed, A. R. Glagne, A. L. Kerr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon sets.... 12 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 56 | Gov. Island. 1 45 | Hell Gate.... 3 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 20.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans May 12, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 13th, at 4:30 P. M., at S. W. Pass, passed steamship Mariposa, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Vicksburg, Scandella, Porto Cabello April 28, Laguayra May 1, St. Thomas 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Dunning. Had heavy northerly gales the last two days.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Bark Burnside, (of Boston,) Taylor, Marseilles 48 ds., with mdse. to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Bark Lord Baltimore, (of Bermuda,) Losberg, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros.

Bark Amalia, (Prus.,) Silberschmidt, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark L. Willis Rich, (of Stockton,) Panno, Cienfuegos 28 ds., with sugar to Thayer Sargent. 15th inst., 30 miles S. S. E. from Barnegat, picked up a vessel's main boom, partially burnt; same day saw a vessel's boom standing above water, apparently attached to a wreck; 6th inst., off Gun Key, spoke bark Lady Franklin, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

Bark Dunholme, (of Sunderland,) Turner, Cardiff 49 ds., with coal to order. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage; 5th inst., on the Banks, spoke ship Shooting Star, from Liverpool, bound W.

Brig Sitka, Brown, Guanica, P. R., 21 ds., with molasses to F. Talbot & Co. Left bark Louisa Cook, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Ben Nevis, (of Arichat,) Forrest, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to F. E. Bradshaw.

Brig Hattie E. Bishop, (of Harpswell,) Hutchinson, St. Pierre 21 ds., with sugar to Frugillo & King.

Brig Amanda, (Aus.,) Lindemann, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

U. S. Steamer De Soto, Acting Admiral Boggs, Eastport.

Below.

Ship Caranan, Marshall, from Liverpool, with rudder head gone.

Ship City of Liverpool, Hatfield, Liverpool 47 ds.

Bark Old Dominion, from ——.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Spoken, &c.

May 19, off Fire Island, brig Trenton, (of Portland,) from a Southern port, with lumber for Boston, reports, night of 17th inst., 40 miles S. of Fire Island, was run into by an unknown schooner, carrying away the Trenton's bowsprit and doing other damage.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—The bark Asphodel, from Boston for New-Orleans, has returned to Boston for repairs, having carried away the head of her foretopmast.

RETURNED.—Ship E. Aymar, Sawyer, hence April 20 for Cardenas, proceeded as far as lat. 33, lon. 61, when small pox broke out among the crew, and one man, Geo. Williams, colored seaman, died, and two others are now down with it; returned for medical assistance.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 20.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, New-York; bark Rising Dawn, Andreasen. Below—Ship Scotia and bark Dreadnought, Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20.—Sailed, steamers Mariposa and Sheridan, for New-York.

Ladies & Gentlemen

OUT OF THE CITY,

TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO

E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,

Importer and Manufacturer of

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

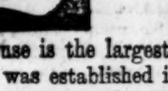
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First, Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.

Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:

1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.



This House is the largest in the City, and was established in 1848.

RUPTURE.

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TRUSS AND SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principle and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

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FOR SALE BY
A. DRAPER,
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

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JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of

ENGLISH VELVETS.

3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 wide, in
NEW DESIGNS of the FINEST QUALITY.
ALSO,
BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

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WOOD AND GILT CORNICES, &c.
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Between 11th and 12th sts.

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FOR STORES,
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FOR DWELLINGS.
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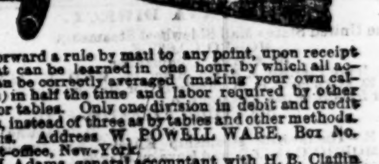

I will forward a rule by mail to any point, upon receipt of $1, that can be learned in one hour, by which all accounts can be correctly averaged (making your own calculations) in half the time and labor required by other systems or tables. Only one division in debit and credit accounts, instead of three as by tables and other methods. Keep this. Address W. POWELL WARE, Box No. 6,136 Post-office, New-York.

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TURKISH & RUSSIAN
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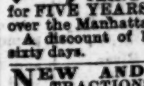

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NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS in the JUNE number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Now ready. Splendid Premiums to each subscriber and also for Clubs.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 337, May 19, 1866.
11, 56, 39, 12, 40, 30, 24, 59, 33, 78, 41, 35, 50.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 338, May 19, 1866.
24, 4, 55, 69, 51, 64, 76, 39, 47, 22, 50, 35, 40.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 237, May 19, 1866.
53, 48, 54, 10, 77, 44, 69, 76, 1, 75, 43, 67, 19.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 238, May 19, 1866.
77, 43, 2, 44, 10, 45, 60, 48, 12, 11, 72, 39, 26.

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